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1905-06

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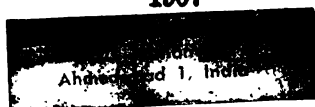
BARODA
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1905-06.

*Compiled under the orders of His Highness
the Maharaja Gaekwar.*

BY
ROMESH C. DUTT, C. I. E.,
Revenue Minister of Baroda.

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TO HIS HIGHNESS

THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR.

May it please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of Baroda for the year 1905-06. The official year begins in August, and the period covered by this Report is, therefore, from August 1st, 1905, to July 31st, 1906.

Famine relief works, opened during the previous year in the different Districts, were continued only in Amreli District during the year under report, as the scanty rainfall and bad harvests of that District made such works necessary. Large advances made to cultivators in both the years, and large remissions and suspensions of the revenue demand, enabled them to help themselves to a great extent; and the relief operations of the two years have not cost the State more than seven lacs of rupees. These operations have been completely successful; there was no increase in the death-rate, and no loss of life from famine, during these two years.

A reform in the levy of Income Tax has been carried into effect from the commencement of the current year, the minimum of taxable incomes being raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 a year. And Your Highness has now directed the minimum to be further raised to Rs. 750 a year from 1907-08. These two orders will be a great relief to large classes of people with limited incomes varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 a month. The rate of assessment in Baroda is lower than in British India, and does not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or one pice in the Rupee for

any class of incomes; and assessments are made by Government Officers with the help of a Panchayet in the town or village concerned.

But the most important reform sanctioned by Your Highness in the year under report was in the matter of education. The experiment of a free and compulsory education has been successfully tried in one Taluka since 1893, and has now been ordered to be extended over the entire State. The annual grant, necessary for this purpose, has been increased to nearly five lacs of rupees, and has been divided between the Education Department, which looks after towns and large villages, and the Local Boards, which look after ordinary villages. The rule adopted is that all boys between 7 and 12 and all girls between 7 and 10 should go to our schools under penalties for non-attendance, and receive instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic in the first three standards. There are over two thousand Village Boards constituted by the Local Self-Government Act of 1904, and the idea is to establish a Village School or Gramyashala under each Village Board. The total number of such schools already established (excluding those in towns) now exceeds fourteen hundred.

Side by side with this extension of village education, measures are being adopted to strengthen the Village Boards themselves. Village Communities' are an old institution in Baroda, as elsewhere in India; and the old Village Services were maintained and continued, as far back as 1893, by Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, then Settlement Officer of Baroda. An im-

portant step in advance was taken eleven years later; the Village Boards were reconstituted by the Local Self-Government Act of 1904; and groups of such Boards were made into electorates, returning Members to the Taluka Boards, which in their turn elect Members for the District Boards. In the current year the old village services have been placed under the control of the Village Boards; and Your Highness has also sanctioned a scheme of conferring moderate civil and criminal powers on these Boards. Petty disputes, civil and criminal, will be settled by them; and it is hoped that Village Communities in Baroda will, before long, occupy much the same position which they held for centuries in the ancient polity of India.

The new Municipal Act came into operation from February 1906, and the more advanced towns of the State elect some of their Members, and manage their own concerns, under the provisions of this Act. The result of the elections and of municipal work, during the first year of the operation of the Act, has been generally satisfactory. Baroda and seven other towns belonged to this advanced or "B" Class in 1905-06; a new town has been added to the list in 1906-07, and one more town will be added to the class from 1907-08. The less advanced or "A" Class towns are managed by Government Officials. Marked progress was made in sanitary improvements in both classes of towns.

The reform in the system of our Customs Duties, which was commenced in 1904-05, was virtually completed in the year under report. The question

was beset with difficulties, as two of our Districts Baroda and Kadi, are compact areas with fairly continuous frontiers, while the other two Districts, Naosari and Amreli, are scattered areas interlaced with British territory and the territory of other States. The principle which has been adopted, therefore, is that, in the first-named two Districts, frontier duties are collected and no Octroi duties are levied in towns; and that, in the last-named two Districts, Octroi duties are levied in large towns, and no duties are collected on the frontiers. The City of Baroda is an exception to the first rule, and the sea-side Talukas of Kodinar and Okha are an exception to the second rule. The results of the Tariff Reforms are, (1) a double system of taxation has been generally avoided, and (2) a large number of articles have been exempted altogether, duties being now levied only on a few important articles. These liberal measures have stimulated commercial activity, and have resulted in a substantial increase of revenue, instead of bringing in a loss to the State.

As stated in previous Reports, a body of laws has now been framed for the State after the labour of years, and a separation has been effected between the Judicial and Executive duties. A marked advance in industries has also been made within recent years, although Baroda is still somewhat backward as compared with the great industrial towns of Western India.

The mileage of State Railways now open to traffic in this State is 250; and extensions, measuring 40 miles, are now under construction. The total capital

spent on Railways is 85 laes ; and the net profit in 1905, was over 7 per cent. The most important places which are still unconnected by rail are the District town of Amreli and the port of Dwarka. Our Irrigation Works have been less successful than our Railways ; but active measures are being taken to complete those works which have been commenced, and to make them useful to the cultivators and profitable to the State.

Your Highness returned from a prolonged tour in Europe and America in November 1906 ; and in the following month delivered an inaugural address at the Industrial Conference held in Calcutta. In the present month the people of Baroda State have celebrated with unbounded joy and enthusiasm the Silver Jubilee of your accession to power, and have resolved to erect fitting memorials in different parts of the State. And Your Highness has conferred on them important and valuable concessions. But these events, falling within the current official year, will be narrated in the next Annual Report.

Your Highness's faithful servant,

R. C. DUTT.

BARODA, }
March, 1907. }

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I.—POLITICAL.

(a)—THE STATE OF BARODA.

Area and Population.—The State of Baroda, as stated in previous Reports, is divided into four distinct blocks quite apart from each other. The southern district of Naosari lies near the mouth of the Tapti river, and is interlaced with British territory. To the north of the Narbada river is the central district of Baroda, in which the capital city is situated. Further up, and to the north of Ahmedabad, lies the rich district of Kadi, with its busy towns and many industries. And far to the west, in the Peninsula of Kathiawar, lie tracts of land, isolated and separated from each other, which comprise the district of Amreli. The area of the State in round numbers is eight thousand square miles, and the population is two millions.

The area and population of the four districts vary considerably, and are shown in the following table:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	No. of towns	No. of villages.
Baroda.....	1,887	6,44,071	14	924
Kadi.....	3,015	8,34,744	16	1,187
Naosari	1,952	3,00,441	5	979
Amreli	1,245	1,73,436	6	810
Total....	8,039	19,52,692	41	3,400

Baroda, with its capital town, is the most thickly populated district, having an average population

of over 340 per square mile. And the scattered district of Amreli is the most thinly populated, having scarcely 140 people to the square mile.

Over three-fourths of the entire population, or 15,46,992, are Hindus. The Musalmans number 1,65,014 or less than one-tenth of the population. Tribes or castes, low in civilisation, and returned as "Animistic," number 1,76,250, and the Jains are 48,290 in number. There are also 8,409 Parsees or Zoroastrians and 7,691 Christians.

According to the Census of 1901, the population of Baroda may be classed thus :—

Government Service	....	..	4.1 per cent.
Pasture and Agriculture	....	..	51.14 ,,
Personal Services	....	..	4.98 ,,
Suppliers of Materials	....	..	14.2 ,,
Commerce and Storage	....	..	3.5 ,,
Professions	....	..	2.86 ,,
Unskilled Non-agricultural Labour			13.34 ,,
Independent of Occupation	—	—	2.87 ,,

Among the people engaged in professions, those dealing with textile-fabrics are 68,213, workers in metals 25,029, workers in earthenware and stoneware 26,284, and workers in wood, cane, &c., 19,364. Commerce of various kinds, not including storage, support 61,080 persons.

The Diwan.—Mr. Kersaspji Rustamji Dadachanji continued as Diwan.

The Revenue Minister.—Mr. R.C. Dutt continued as Amatya during the year. Mr. Dutt went on leave on 9th June 1906, and Diwan Bahadur V. M. Samarth acted for him till the end of the year.

The Council.—The Council consisting of the principal officers of the State, formed by His Highness the Maharaja as mentioned in the previous report, continued to transact all the important business of the State.

(b).—THE PALACE.

During the year under report their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani made extensive tours for the benefit of their health in Europe and America. Throughout this period His Highness's children, Shrimant Jayasingrao and Shrimant Dhair-yashilrao, and Shrimati Indira Raja, were prosecuting their studies in England. Shrimant Shivaji Rao came back from Europe to India, and appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. But, owing to a severe attack of fever during the examination, he was unable to attend on the day of the History paper, and so missed what was hoped to be a success. He went back to England, and again returned to India in May 1906 to prosecute his studies further.

His Highness's eldest son, Shrimant Yuvaraj Fatehsingh Rao returned from Europe to India in January 1906. And shortly after, he went to Naosari on a tour of inspection with Mr. C. N. Seddon, the Settlement Commissioner.

Tour.—As mentioned in the previous report, their Highnesses left Bombay for Europe on 1st April 1905. The first stop was made at Paris and after a few days' rest they went to England. In London, His Highness presided at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, where Sir

David Barr, formerly Resident at Hydrabad, read a paper on that State. In July 1905, His Highness visited Ireland, and saw Dublin, Cork and Killarney. In August and September he took rest in Switzerland and in Austria. He then visited Germany, and saw Berlin, Dresden and Munich, and paid some attention to the arts and manufactures of those places. After investigating the important industries peculiar to the big cities of Austria and Italy, His Highness went to Greece. The winter was spent at Caux in Switzerland. In the spring, prominent places in France and England were again visited ; and in May, their Highnesses sailed for America. New York was reached on 12th May, and the British Consul, Sir Percy Anderson, called on their Highnesses. The New York Natural History Museum was seen, and the famous Yale University was visited. Afterwards they went to Washington, and His Highness called on President Roosevelt, and lunched with him on the 26th May. They then proceeded to Philadelphia, and after studying the industrial developments of the place, returned to New York. Harvard University, and the cities of Boston and Buffalo, and the Falls of Niagra were visited. His Highness was present at Chicago at a military review, and the party then went to the State of Colorado, where His Highness paid close attention to the mining industry there. The great natural wonders at the Grand Canon, Arizona, were witnessed, and South California was then visited. Wacoona and the Yosamite Valley were seen, and the party then

turned to San Francisco, where the melancholy ruins caused by the great earthquake engaged attention. They returned to Chicago after passing through the great manufacturing centre of Oregon, and Yellow Stone Park, where the largest geyser in the world is seen. Canada was then visited and important places of industry were seen. After this, they returned to New York, and then left America, returning to England in August. In November 1906 they returned to India.

In the beginning of the year under report, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar was the Khangi Karbari, or Officer in charge of the Palace. He left for Europe to join His Highness in November 1905, and Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaekwar took charge of the Khangi Karbari's work.

The expenditure of this department during the last two years is shown in the following table :—

ITEMS.	1904-05	1905-06.
Household	7,50,808	4,55,670
Karkhanas	6,12,037	4,52,130
Donations	66,618	55,841
Miscellaneous	1,05,219	1,08,506

From the above figures it will be seen that there was a decrease in expenditure under the head of the first three items. This was due to the absence of the Ruling Family from India.

Among the eminent personages who visited Baroda during the year under report may be mentioned :—

His Highness The Thakore Saheb of Chota Udaipur.

His Highness The Thakore Saheb of Baria.

His Highness The Prince of Nabha State.

His Highness The Raja Saheb of Ratlam.

The services of Mr. Roger W. Turnbull were engaged as tutor to His Highness's children, and of Mrs. Hanson as a nurse to the infant daughter of Yuvaraj Fateh Singh Rao.

(c).—THE ARMY.

The strength of the Regular Force at the close of the year 1905-1906, as compared with the fixed strength, was as follows :—

Description of Force.	FIXED STRENGTH.			ACTUAL STRENGTH.		
	Effective.	Non-effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-effective	Total.
ARTILLERY.						
Light Field Batt. ..	94	66	160	62	56	118
CAVALEY.						
The Moti Khas ..	455	24	479	327	14	341
The Choti Khas ..	455	24	479	361	12	373
The Fateh Singh Rao Regiment ..	455	24	479	390	22	412
The Guards ..	185	10	195	119	14	133
Total ..	1,500	82	1,582	1,197	62	1,259
INFANTRY.						
1st Regiment ..	698	29	727	864	39	903
2nd Regiment ..	698	49	747	884	33	917
3rd Regiment ..	698	29	727	714	40	754
4th Regiment ..	514	27	541	} Amalgamated with the three regiments.		
Okha Battalion ..	461	14	475			
Total ..	3,069	148	3,217	2,908	126	3,034
The Band ..	111	6	117	98	7	105
General and Staff Officers ..	6	2	8	4	0	4
Grand Total ..	4,790	304	5,094	4,259	251	4,510

The cost of maintaining the above Force during the year under review is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Band.	General and Staff Officers.	Medical Establishment.	Veterinary Establishment.	Total.
1905-06	84,055	5,24,241	4,13,237	22,970	21,607	10,892	5,159	10,32,161

In round numbers, the Regular Force cost the State over ten lacs during the year under report. The average annual cost per effective man in the Artillery was Rs. 289, in the Cavalry Rs. 416, in the Infantry Rs. 136, and in the Band Rs. 230. Or taking the whole Force together the average cost per effective man was Rs. 268 or about Rs. 22 a month.

The total fixed strength of the Irregular Force during the year under review was as follows :—

Horse.

Silledari.	Sibandi.	Paganihaya.	Khalsa.	Total.
908	333	182	577	2,000

Foot.

Sibandi	Khalsa.	Total.
1,139	667	1,806

And the expenditure incurred on account of the Irregular Force is shown below :—

Horse.	Foot.	Other Establishment.	Total.
5,46,377	5,789	47,830	5,99,996

It will thus be seen that the Irregular Force cost, in round numbers, six lacs of rupees. The reduction in expenditure, as compared with the previous year, is due to the reduction of allowances in the case of Sirdars, Silledars, &c., at the time of succession.

Taking the Regular and Irregular Forces together, the total cost is shown below :—

Regular.	Irregular.	Pension & Gratuity.	Total.
10,32,161	5,99,996	74,058	17,06,215

An expenditure of Rs. 4,11,948, on account of the Annual Contingent Commutation Money, paid to the British Government, is also debited to the Military Department. The Grand Total of expenditure in the Military Department, during the year under report, was, therefore, Rs. 21,18,163.

General W. G. Wilcox acted as General during the year under report. Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar was Senapati, until he left for Europe in November. Shrimant Ganapatrao Gaekwar succeeded him.

Colonel Watson acted as Infantry Colonel almost up to the end of the year. He was obliged to go on

leave on account of ill-health on the 13th of July, giving over his charge to Captain Janardhan Sadashiva.

Colonel Madhavrao Baji continued acting as Colonel Commanding the Cavalry and Artillery Brigades. The charge of the Brigade-Major's Office remained with him as before.

(d).—RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The relations of this State with the British Government and the neighbouring Native States remained satisfactory during the year under review.

No case of Mail robbery occurred in these territories.

Arrangements relating to the mutual extradition of criminals and co-operation in Police matters, between His Highness's Government and the neighbouring British Districts and Native States, continued satisfactorily as before.

The requisite facilities were given to the Imperial Postal Department to open additional Post Offices and Letter Boxes in all the Districts of the State.

There is a village called Fort Vadi Salher, in the Songhad Taluka of the Naosari District, which forms an integral part of the Baroda territory, and has been under the full sovereignty of His Highness's Government since time immemorial. The Government of Bombay having, however, declared that it was a British village, held by His Highness the Maharaja in Political Saranjam, a representation was made during the year under report for a reconsideration of the decision arrived at by that Government.

At the instance of His Highness's Government, the Government of Bombay agreed to extend the existing arrangement regarding direct correspondence between Police Officers of the Bombay Presidency and Baroda State in matters of hue and cry, to the undermentioned subjects :—

- (a) Communicating the antecedents of bad or suspicious characters.
- (b) Obtaining evidence of previous convictions.
- (c) Tracing finger slips of under-trial prisoners.
- (d) Obtaining evidence in Police investigations.
- (e) Giving information regarding released convicts.
- (f) Enquiries regarding the antecedents and character of Police recruits.

The Government of India, on a further motion from His Highness's Government, consented to allow direct correspondence between the State Police and the British Police throughout India in matters relating to the movements and antecedents of suspicious or bad characters, subject to the condition that the correspondence was conducted in English, and by Officers not inferior in rank to Superintendents of Police in British Districts and Police Naib Subhas in the Baroda State.

The Government of India having sanctioned the formation of a Finger Print Bureau in connection with the Central Criminal Intelligence Department at Simla, we agreed, at the request of the Director

of the said Department, to co-operate by furnishing him with the finger prints of really dangerous criminals, who are known to commit crime beyond the limits of the Baroda State. The information will be of use to the British Police for the purpose of surveillance, and for proceedings under the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

A difference having arisen between the Thakore of Bhaderwa and the State Giras Department in regard to the mode of address, it was authoritatively settled that the Thakores, Japtidars, Bhayats, and other Girasias, who hold guaranteed Giras and Wanta rights in Baroda territory, should in their communications to the Giras Sub-Assistant, the Giras Assistant, the Settlement Commissioner, or any other Officer of the Baroda State, invariably attach such titles as "Rao Saheb," "Rao Bahadur," "Mehtarban Rao Bahadur", or any other title which may have been conferred by His Highness's Government on the official addressed; and that the Giras Assistant and all other officials of the State, in their communications to Thakores and Girasias, should invariably insert all titles and use the prescribed form of address.

The acknowledgments of His Highness's Government are due to the Government of Bombay for their courtesy in allowing certain officials of the State to visit some parts of the Bombay Presidency for the purpose of :—

- (1) Gaining an insight into the working of the District and Subordinate Courts, both Civil and Criminal, and acquainting

themselves with the constitution and methods of procedure prevailing in British India ;

- (2) Comparing progress in the Revenue Administration of British Gujerat with that attained in this State; and
- (3) Studying the detective arrangements in force at Poona.

Extradition of two Police constables was demanded by His Highness's Government from the Surat District. The accused having been acquitted, the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, called for a copy of the judgment of the Naosari Court to enable him to decide if one of the accused should be reinstated. In complying with his request the question of copying charges was raised. The claim was, however, dropped on the understanding that, should His Highness's Government, under similar circumstances, require a copy of judgment from a British Court, the same will be furnished free of charge.

The arrangement regarding direct correspondence between the Courts of the Baroda State and those of the Mahi Kantha Agency, in the matter of the reciprocal services of summonses and notices on parties in Civil cases, and summonses on witnesses in Criminal cases, was extended during the year to Courts in the Palanpur Agency, including the Native States comprised thereunder, as a tentative measure for two years.

The controversy that was going on with the Palanpur Darbar in the matter of the Jamabandi

payable to us by Kodram and certain other villages was brought to a termination by a Commission, composed of the Assistant Resident at Baroda and the Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, whose decision was upheld in appeal by the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Lakshmilal Daulatrai continued to be in charge of the Huzur English Office, *i.e.*, of Political Correspondence, and performed his duties with his usual tact, ability and care.

II.—LEGISLATIVE.

(a)—HISTORY AND PROCEDURE.

Procedure of Drafting Laws.—The method of legislation, as it has been followed under the old and the present administrations, was briefly described in the previous reports. There it was noted that in 1883, a Law Committee was formed for the purposes of drafting and carrying through legislative measures. This Committee was abolished in 1899. A new department was, however, created in its place in 1904, and the Naib Diwan, with the designation of Legal Remembrancer, was appointed to be its head. Since its creation, this Department has become the Central Legislative Department for the State.

The procedure followed in enacting laws is that the Legal Remembrancer, or the Department concerned, drafts Bills according to the instructions of the Maharaja. The Bills so drafted are published in the *Ajna Patrika*, or Government Gazette of Baroda, and sufficient time is allowed for public criticism, and for obtaining the opinions of different officers. When these are received, a statement of objections raised in the Press, or in specific memorials, or in the reports of the officers consulted, is drawn up and submitted to His Highness, together with replies. The Maharaja has thus the advantage of comparing the original Bill with the comments and criticisms, official and non-official. The original Bill is often considerably modified in the light of such criticism, and is then

passed into law by the Maharaja's order, and published in the *Ajna Patrika* for general information.

Compulsory Education.—It is interesting to note that one of the Acts passed in 1904-05 is for the extension of Primary Education in the State. Under this Act it is intended to make such education *compulsory*; and with that object in view a notification has now been issued providing all the principal villages in the State (except some backward tracts) with schools where boys under twelve and girls below ten may receive education *free*.

His Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned this beneficent measure at great cost to the State for the social and moral elevation of his subjects of all classes and conditions in life.

Prevention of Early Marriages.—The results of the Early Marriage Prevention Act, during the first year of its operation, were noted in the Report of 1904-05; and it is gratifying to observe that the results of the last year have been even more satisfactory, both as regards the smaller number of applications made for seeking exemption, and also the more effective detection of evasions of the law. Freedom to contract marriages within the restricted limits of age was availed of, last year, only in 499 cases, as against 695 in the previous year; and the circumstance that the permission was accorded in 72 per cent. of such applications shows a sympathetic and indulgent attitude on the part of the Courts entrusted with the administration of the law. The attention of these tribunals was at the same time invited to the necessity of seeing

that the law was not allowed to lapse into a mere dead letter, and to the desirability of more vigilant detection of its violation ; and the result was that the number of offenders punished was doubled during the year under report. Proceedings were instituted against 2,090 people for contravening the provisions of the law ; and 1,441 out of these were convicted as against 718 in the previous year, and only 333 people were discharged. Of the fines inflicted 77 per cent. were below five rupees and only 8 per cent. exceeded Rs. 10.

The percentage of convictions among Brahmins and Banias during the previous year fell below two ; but it rose above four for Brahmins during the year under report ; and a like number was recorded for the Shatriyas. On the other hand, the percentage of convictions for the lowest castes, Dheds and Bhangis, was 39 in the previous year and fell to 19 in the last year ; shewing that violations of the law among the higher castes is being more carefully watched now than before. The percentage for Kunbis or the cultivating caste was only 19, that for Bhils and Kolis was 16, and that for the Artizan castes was 11.

The number of offenders among Mahomedans was a little below four per cent. of the total number of convictions. The Statistics about applications presented to the Courts also prove that the force of habit is being gradually broken by the new enactment.

Self-governing Municipalities.—Of the important Acts passed during 1905-06 mention must be made

of the District Municipalities Act. The principle of local self-government has received a new impetus, and self-governing Municipalities have been now formed in several important towns in the State. Their affairs were hitherto managed by Government Officials ; but the new Act, based on the Bombay Act III of 1901, makes the constitution of these advanced Municipalities partly elective, and gives them a definite income, enlarged powers and added responsibilities. The work of these towns during the year under report was satisfactory.

Hindu Marriage Act.—This Act is the first instalment of a large and ambitious scheme of codification of the Hindu law ; and as such its results will be watched with interest. The subject has been divided into six parts : (1) Marriage ; (2) Adoption ; (3) Parent and child ; (4) Inheritance ; (5) Family relationship ; and (6) Family property. The first part of the code has already received the assent of His Highness, and has met with a general and quiet acceptance. The second part of the scheme, Adoption, has now been on the legislative anvil, and will, it is hoped, meet with an equally grateful reception at the hands of the people.

Benevolent Societies Act.—With a view to help social progress among the people, a Benevolent Societies Act was passed during the year under report on the lines of the Friendly Societies Act in England. Any advanced community may now form itself into a society, frame its own social rules

for reform, and claim State help in the matter of getting its decrees enforced. Such a body of caste regulations and tribal enactments, framed by the people themselves, and backed by the sanction of the State, may perhaps be instrumental in accelerating the progress of reform more than any direct State legislation.

Trusts Bill.—Of the several Bills, which were under consideration during the year, particular mention may be made of the Trusts Bill, which when passed will probably complete the system of substantive laws for the State. The execution of Trusts and their administration have so long been regulated by the general equitable principles obtaining in the Courts of British India, and these principles have been sought to be codified in the present Bill.

Other Bills.—A Bill for the regulation and control of Printing Presses, and another for the amendment of the Stamp Act, were published for public comment, and are still under the consideration of the Government. Similarly, the Local Criminal Procedure Code and the Court Fees' Act are also under revision, and will shortly be amended. Of the other Bills, still awaiting the sanction of the Maharaja, mention may also be made of the Civil Marriage Bill and the Bill for the grant and regulation of Patents.

(b)—LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

A list of Acts passed by His Highness the present Maharaja is given below :—

1. The Police Act was enacted in 1884 and amended in 1898.

2. The Registration Act was enacted in 1885 and amended in 1902.
3. The Abkari Act was enacted in 1886 and amended in 1900.
4. The Court Martial Act.
5. The Stamp Act was enacted in 1889 and amended in 1904.
6. Small Causes Act, 1890.
7. The Municipal Act, 1892.

1895

8. The General Clauses Act, amended in 1904.
9. Law relating to possession suits, amended in 1897.

1896

10. The Court Fees Act, amended in 1904.
11. The Code of Civil Procedure, amended in 1902.
12. The Easement Act.
13. The Limitation Act, amended in 1903.
14. The Penal Code, amended in 1904.
15. The Code of Criminal Procedure, amended in 1904.

1897

16. The Maintenance Act.

1898

17. The Hackney Carriages Act.
18. The Interest Act.
19. An Act for Inspection of Boilers.
20. The Treasure Trove Act.
21. The Contract Act.
22. The Guardian and Wards Act.

1899

23. An Act relating to Lunatic Asylums.

1900

24. The Arms Act.

1901

25. The Transfer of Property Act, amended in 1902.

1902

26. The Hindu Widow Marriage Act.

27. The Freedom of Conscience Act.

28. The Opium Act.

29. The Sale of Poisons Act.

30. The Village Munsiffs Act.

1903

31. Amendments only to different enactments were passed this year.

1904

32. The Primary Education Act.

33. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

34. The Prisoner's Testimony Act.

1905

35. The Passenger Ships Act.

36. The Local Boards Act.

37. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act.

38. The Religious Endowments Act.

39. An Act for the Management of Public Charitable Estates.

40. The Customs Act.

41. The Municipalities Act.

42. The Hindu Marriage Act.

43. The Public Conveyances Act.

44. The Benevolent Societies Act.

45. The Prisoner's Testimony Amending Act.

Besides these, forty sets of Rules and Regulations were made in connection with the Judicial, Revenue, Land Settlement and other Departments during the year under report, in the office of the Legal Remembrancer.

Mr. Manubhai Nandsankar Mehta continued to hold the office of Legal Remembrancer during the year under report, and performed his responsible duties with his accustomed industry, and with marked ability and success. As a Member of the Council, he has greatly helped its deliberations by his sound legal advice.

III.—JUDICIAL.

(a)—CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

As stated in previous Reports the Varisht Court, answering to the High Courts in British Provinces, is the Supreme Judicial Tribunal in this State.

Mr. Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, formerly Pleader and Professor of Law at Bombay, and subsequently Naib Diwan and Legal Remembrancer of Baroda, was Chief Justice during the year under report. Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji of the Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, was Second Judge. And Mr. Krishnarao Vinayak Sharangpani was Third Judge during the year.

The Varisht Court has been described as the Supreme Judicial Tribunal in this State. Nevertheless, His Highness the Maharaja has the power of revising the decisions of the Varisht Court. His Highness is advised in the exercise of this power by the Nyaya Sabha, answering to the Privy Council. In order to secure a speedy disposal of cases before the Nyaya Sabha, it has been ordered that the Nyaya Sabha should hold their sessions four times in the year, and should continue to work till the cases ready for hearing are disposed of.

The work of the District Judges was found to be generally satisfactory during the year under review. Among them, Mr. Jemsedji Dorabji's name deserves to be specially mentioned. Mr. Meherwanji Edulji Dadachanji, the City Magistrate, had the heaviest file of criminal cases, and he acquitted himself fairly well of his heavy work.

Among other Judicial Officers whose work was found to be satisfactory the following deserve to be specially mentioned :—

- Mr. Sarabhai Vahalabhai.
- „ Balvant Ganesh Ambegaokar.
- „ Khandubhai Nagarji.
- „ Maganlal Laxmishankar Vohra.
- „ Ratanji Dossabhai Master.
- „ Zaverbhai Doongarbhai Patel.

(b)—SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND
EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

During the year 1904-05 an almost complete separation of the judicial and executive functions was effected, as has been fully stated in the last Report. Vahivatdars, or Executive Officers of the Talukas, were relieved of judicial work, and made to devote their time to revenue and executive work only.

During the year under report this separation was further developed, and the Magistrate of Dabhoi taluka was relieved of the criminal work of the Sub-taluka Tilakwada. Similarly, the criminal work of the Third Class Magistrate at Kamrej, which was done by the Awal Karkun of that place, has been handed over to the Munsiff Magistrate at Kathor.

(c)—OTHER JUDICIAL REFORMS.

The laws enacted since 1895 have, to a large extent, secured uniformity and certainty in procedure. Judges and the public know what the laws are. The people also know their rights and liabilities in connection with their dealings with each

other. Attempt has been made to minimise fraudulent dealings by the new Registration Act. The Code of Hindu Law, which is under preparation, is expected to settle many controversial points and lessen litigation.

In order to secure the co-operation of the people in judicial work, trials of criminal cases of certain descriptions are held with the help of assessors for the last five years. The experiment has proved successful, and it is intended to adopt the jury system in the Baroda city.

As stated in the last Report, village Munsiffs's Courts at Bhadran, Vaso and Ranuj have been opened, and some account of their work will be found later on. One Village Munsiff has also been empowered to try cases falling within the powers of a Third Class Magistrate. Again village headmen have been empowered to try petty criminal offences relating to thefts of agricultural produce, assault, simple hurt, &c., and to award punishments extending to a fine of Rs. 5 or imprisonment for 48 hours in the village Chaura. The results of these experiments are watched with interest. It is the desire of His Highness to extend this system, and obtaining co-operation of the Village Panchyets formed under the Local Self-Government Act. The same object may be secured by Honorary Magistrates, sitting in Benches with the paid servants of the State, to try summarily criminal cases of certain descriptions.

Lastly the same object was kept in mind when His Highness ordered Judicial Conferences to be

held in all the districts. These Conferences were not purely official. Pleaders who well knew the wants of the people were invited to attend the Conferences. These Conferences held simultaneously in all the districts led to clear conclusions as to the requirements and needs of the people.

The adoption of the Madras system of scrutinising all judgments, passed by lower judiciary in criminal cases, showed that some of the prosecutions instituted by the State officials were hasty. In order to remedy this evil, the Legal Remembrancer has been empowered by His Highness to appoint qualified Prosecutors, as stated in the last Report. His Highness was pleased during the year under report to direct that half the Court fees paid in connection with plaints should be refunded to the plaintiff if the suit happened to be disposed of by a Razinama before the first hearing. Similarly charges on Darkhasts of witnesses were reduced.

(d)—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Number of Courts.

Varisht Court	...	...	...	...	1
District Judge's Courts	...	...	...	...	5
Assistant Judge's Courts	...	...	...	...	2
District Magistrate's Courts	...	...	...	...	4
Subordinate Magistrate's Courts	...	...	...	...	115
Taluka Courts, &c.	...	...	...	...	29
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	3

The work performed during the year by the Civil Courts is shown in the following table. :—

Total Civil Suits.

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of, including old pending cases.
1904-05 ...	13,969	15,588
1905-06	16,814	17,885

The number of suits pending at the close of 1904-05 was 4,140, while the number pending at the close of 1905-06 was only 3,380, of which only 209 cases were more than one year old against 599 in the preceding year. This shows that the arrears have greatly decreased, most of the old contested suits have been disposed of, and things have returned to the normal condition in the Judicial Department.

The total of civil suits is divisible into ordinary civil suits and small cause suits ; they are dealt with separately below :—

Ordinary Civil Suits.

Year.	Filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of, including old pending cases.	Average duration of contested cases.	Pending at the end of the year.
1904-05....	5,080	14,65,995	5,703	338	2,344
1905-06 ..	6,245	21,19,100	6,766	* 259	1,962

* 595 in suits decided by District Judges.

233 in suits disposed of by Munsiffs.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of pending cases as well as the average duration of contested cases was greatly reduced. Suits of more

than one year's standing that remained pending at the close of 1904-05 were 351, while the corresponding suits that remained pending at the close of 1905-06 were only 201. These figures show that most of the old pending cases have been disposed of, and if the time taken in their disposal were excluded the average duration would go down from 259 to 185 days. The average duration of ordinary civil suits should not exceed this last figure, *i. e.*, about *six months*.

Small Cause Suits.

Year.	Filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of, including old pending cases.	Average duration of contested cases.	Pending at the end of the year.
1904-05....	8,889	7,58,595	9,855	116	1,900
1905-06....	10,569	7,69,650	11,119	107	1,418

It is satisfactory to note that the number of cases pending at the close of 1905-06 was smaller in spite of the greater file than the corresponding number for 1904-05. The average duration of contested cases has also decreased by nine days. It should come down to about *three months*.

Civil Appeals.

Year.	Filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of, including old pending appeals.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.	
					Contested appeals.	Other appeals.
1904-05....	1,288	4,37,350	1,246	1,270	390	264
1905-06....	1,240	4,01,175	1,406	1,169	359	228

There is a marked and satisfactory decrease in the average duration of appeal cases.

Results of Civil Appeals.

Year.	First Appeals decided by Varisht Court.			Second Appeals decided by Varisht Court.			Appeals decided by District Courts.		
	Percentage confirmed.	Percentage reversed or remanded.	Percentage modified.	Percentage confirmed.	Percentage reversed or remanded.	Percentage modified.	Percentage confirmed.	Percentage reversed or remanded.	Percentage modified.
1904-05....	62	30	8	56	35	9	56	31	13
1905-06...	64	34	2	64	28	8	60	27	13

The larger proportion of appeals in which the decrees of the Lower Courts were confirmed, both by the Varisht Court and by the District Courts, seems to indicate more careful work on the part of the lower judiciary.

Reference has been made before, to the establishment of Village Munsiff's Courts. The Court at Ranuj had no work during the year under review. The remaining two Courts at Bhadran and Vaso have worked satisfactorily.

The jurisdiction of these Courts is local, and they are empowered to decide suits based on money transactions. The Village Munsiff at Bhadran decides suits up to the value of Rs. 60 and has also been invested with small cause powers to decide suits up to the value of Rs. 30. Again he has been exercising powers of a Third Class Magistrate. The Village Munsiff at Vaso decides suits up to the

value of Rs. 30. The work of these two Courts is shown in the following table :—

Suits decided by Village Courts.

Year.	Number of suits.	Valuation of suits.	Average duration of suits.
1904-05	228	Rs. 5,931	14 days.
1905-06 ...	236	6,578	14 do.

This institution of Village Courts is still in an experimental stage. It does not at present admit of further extension mainly by reason of the fact that its benefits are not yet duly appreciated, but it is believed that much valuable work could be done by village Panchyets.

Establishment of Conciliators.

This new system was in force during the year under report at 11 places in the five districts of the State, including Baroda city. There were in all 136 Panches, of whom 125 found work, some more and some less. They have been empowered to deal with claims up to the value of Rs. 100, which are based on money transactions. If the parties cannot come to an amicable settlement, the Panch is to give a certificate to the plaintiff to file his suit in the ordinary tribunal. Suits before the Panches are received on plain papers. The state of their file and disposal was as under :—

Do.	File.	Disposal.	Arrears.
Baroda City	1,003	928	75
Baroda District	4,743	4,363	380
Kadi do.	4,029	3,653	376
Nasari do. ...	57	55	2
Amreli do. ..	187	151	36
Total	10,019	9,150	869

These figures will show that the Panches disposed of nearly 91 per cent. of the cases that came to them. The average time taken in deciding a case was 43 days. It is believed that this conciliation work too could be more efficiently done by the Village Panchyets.

Criminal Cases.

Year.	Filed.	Disposed of, including old pending cases.	Average duration of ordinary cases.	Average duration of summary cases.
1904-05....	10,747	11,305	23	7
1905-06....	11,084	11,649	16	12

There is an increase of five days in the average duration of summary cases, but on the other hand there is a decrease of seven days in that of ordinary cases.

The number of persons whose cases were disposed of was 25,617 as against 23,785 in 1904-05. In both the years there was an average of slightly over two accused persons to each case.

Percentage of different classes of offences.

Year.	Against property.	Against person.	Against public justice.	Against tranquillity.	Against marriage.	False documents.	Against coinage.	Against public servants.	Other offences.
1904-05....	27	28	9	3	3	3	1	7	37
1905-06....	27	31	1	3	3	2	07	6	32

In both years over one-half the offences were against property or against person. The more serious cases in 1905-06 were 28 cases of murder,

32 of culpable homicide, 169 cases of grievous hurt, 19 cases of rape, 18 cases of dacoity, 158 cases of robbery, 292 of house-breaking and theft, and 18 cases of forgery. The figures under the corresponding heads in the previous year were 49, 49, 110, 25, 33, 130, 274, and 21. A comparison between the two years shows some increase in offences relating to grievous hurt, robbery and house-breaking.

On the whole the absence of crimes among the people of this State is very marked. Eleven thousand offences in a year, among a population of two millions gives an average of only three offences committed during the year in an average village of 600 persons. Four hundred and fifty offences of theft and robbery mean only one case in the year in eight such villages. Eighteen cases of dacoity mean less than one case in the year in a whole Taluka. In point of freedom from crimes the people of Baroda will compare favourably with many advanced countries in the world.

Percentage of Conviction.

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1904-05	41	59
1905-06	40	60

The total number of witnesses examined in the year under report was 20,190 against 19,502 in the preceding year.

Punishments.

Year.	Capital sentence.	Fines only.	Imprisonment with or without fine.	Imprisonment with whipping.	Whipping only.	Ordered to find security.
1904-05...	Nil.	3,343	1,381	5	73	15
1905-06...	Nil.	3,475	1,367	2	45	21

- Of the persons convicted 4,596 were males and 291 were females. No sentence of capital punishment was passed by the Varisht Court during the year under report.

Appeals.

Year.	Filed and old pending appeals.	Disposed of	Percentage of persons whose sentence was confirmed.	Percentage of persons whose sentence was modified.	Percentage of retrials, &c.
1904-05....	385	332	54	15	31
1905-06....	417	354	57	16	26

Extradition Cases.

Year.	Surrendered to Baroda.		Surrendered by Baroda.	
	Cases	Men.	Cases.	Men.
1904-05 —	102	176	97	181
1905-06 ...	130	216	82	127

Including pending cases, 226 extradited men were tried in Baroda in 1905-1906. Of those 109 were convicted and 95 were acquitted, and 22 men remained to be tried in the following year.

Sale of Stamps.

The income from the sale of stamps, Court fees increased from Rs. 2,63,127 in 1904-05 to Rs. 3,20,329 in the year under report.

Pleaders and Mukhtiars.

The number of Pleaders and Mukhtiars in the several Courts of the State was 354 at the close of the period under report. Special Sanands were granted in 1905-06 to two Pleaders of British Courts to practise in special cases.

IV.—REVENUE SECTION A.

(a)—ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

The constitution of the Revenue Department remained the same as in the previous year. The work done in Section (A) relates to the supervision of districts, the collection of the land tax, local cess, income-tax, &c., and the maintenance of State boundaries. The Sar Subah or Revenue Commissioner, Diwan Bahadur V. M. Samarth, remained in charge of this section during the year, and performed his duties ably, and with his accustomed industry and zeal. In September and October 1905, and also from 9th June 1906, he acted as Revenue Minister during the absence of Mr. R. C. Dutt on leave, as has been stated before.

There are four Districts in the State, under four Subahs or District Officers, and each District is divided into Talukas and Sub-talukas, which are in charge of Vahivatdars and Mahalkaris.

There were 32 Talukas and 13 Sub-talukas in the year under report, against 32 Talukas and 10 Sub-talukas in the previous year. The increase of 3 Sub-talukas is owing to the creation of new ones at Varghat, Salher and Nanchal.

There are from one to three Assistants, called Naib Subahs, appointed in each district, to assist the District Officer. During the year under report there were three Naib Subahs in Kadi, two in Naosari, two in Baroda, and one in Amreli. At Dhari and at Kodinar Talukas, the Judicial Officers were also invested with powers of Naib Subah, and performed revenue work in addition to their judicial duties.

For the greater part of the year under report the post of the Sar Subah was held by Diwan Bahadur V. M. Samarth as stated before. He travelled for 117 days, and visited 79 towns and villages in the Talukas of Naosari, Songadh, Kheralu, Okhamandal, Sidhpur and Padra. He settled the annual jamabandi of 44 villages, viz. 41 villages of Okhamandal, 2 villages of Padra, and of the town of Sidhpur. Besides, he settled the annual jamabandi of 22 alienated villages in the Songhad Taluka.

The old establishments in the Revenue Offices of the State were fixed some 30 years ago. During this long interval work had increased in many places, and some offices were found to be overmanned. The Sar Subah collected the necessary data based on the present work, and proposed establishments for all the offices. The proposals of the Sar Subah were sanctioned by the Council with some necessary modifications, and the new scheme involved an additional annual expenditure of Rs. 2,923. In this new scheme the minimum pay of clerks was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12. The salary of the Tajviydars or Circle Inspectors was raised from Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 and Rs. 30. The salaries of other officers were also revised, and made commensurate with their responsibility.

Mr. V. Y. Vanikar acted as Sar Subah during the time that Mr. Samarth acted as Revenue Minister. The Acting Sar Subah, Mr. Vanikar, travelled for 13 days, visited two villages, and inspected two Taluka offices.

During the year under report the posts of Subahs were held as under :—

In Kadi.

Mr. V. Y. Vanikar, Mr. Praladji Sevakram.

In Baroda.

Mr. Kazi Abdul Rahman, Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar.

In Naosari.

Mr. K. B. Jadhav, Mr. Maneklal S. Desai.

In Amreli.

Mr. Yusufali Jamadar.

Owing to the demise of Mr. Kazi Abdul Rahman Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar has been appointed as District Officer of Baroda, while Mr. Maneklal Sakarlal Desai has been appointed District Officer of Naosari, owing to the transfer of Mr. K. B. Jadhav on special duty. Mr. Pralhadji was appointed to act as District Officer of Kadi, *vice* Mr. V. Y. Vanikar, acting as a Sar Subah. Mr. Yusufali continued to be District Officer of Amreli throughout the year under report. All District Officers performed their duties ably and well.

Mr. V. Y. Vanikar has taken great interest in establishing two factories of hand-loom at Kadi and Mehsana, and in other industries in his district. Mr. K. B. Jadhav continued his researches about underground watercourses, and about side-irrigation. Mr. Yusufali Jamadar worked as President of the Committee appointed to revise the jamabandi forms of the village, taluka, district, and the Raj, as also to prescribe the forms for revenue collections, arrears, local cess, income-tax, and miscellaneous revenue.

The following table shews the number of days travelled, and Talukas visited, by District Officers :—

Name of the District.	Number of days travelled.	Number of Talukas visited.
Kadi	233	12
Baroda	131	13
Naosari.....	154	13
Amreli	183	8

Excepting the Subah of Baroda, all the District Officers have travelled for more than the days fixed, i. e., 140 days. It appears that owing to the illness of the late Mr. Kazi Abdul Rahman, he could not do much out-door work.

✓ Mr. Pralhadji Sevakram has been awarded good service badge for disposing of 2,275 bighas of land for cultivation.

✓ The following officers have also been given good service badges for giving unoccupied land for cultivation :—

Mr. Khanderao Ganesh Vaidya.

Mr. Anaji Vishwanath Bapat.

Mr. Ranchodlal Narotamdas.

Mr. Bhimbhai Morarji.

Mr. Mahasukh Nyahalchand.

Mr. Shivilal Malukchand.

Mr. Pranjivandas Chhabildas.

Mr. Nagarji Mohanji.

Mr. Mahadeo Vaman Bendre.

Mr. Narayan Vishwanath Kante.

Mention has been made of the creation of three new Sub-talukas, Nanchhal, Varghat and Salher. Inhabited mainly by jungle-tribes, and infested by a deadly form of malaria, these tracts of the Songhad Taluka have for years past suffered from want of a satisfactory administration. Under the scheme sanctioned, revenue officials under the designation of Mahalkaris have been appointed in these new Sub-talukas, with adequate revenue and criminal and civil judicial powers, and with suitable clerical and menial establishments. The Talatis and Patels in charge of villages, the Mahalkaris and their staff, the police Naib Fouzdars and their men, the Forest Rangers and their guards, and the officials of Abkari Department, are all expected to work in co-operation, to promote colonisation, and to suppress crime. Dwellings are under construction for these officials at suitable places, and wells have been sunk. Land in these parts is plentiful, and advances for bullocks, seed, and other agricultural purposes, will be granted freely under the usual safeguards. A seed depôt at the head-quarters of each of the Mahalkaris will be established. The construction of roads has also been sanctioned, and satisfactory progress has been made in constructing a road over the difficult hill of Chemer. The rates of land revenue assessment have been revised and considerably reduced. A fair beginning has thus been made towards bringing these backward parts under proper administration.

(b)—GENERAL CONDITION.

The collection of Land-Revenue depends on the annual rainfall and the state of the crops.

The rainfall of the year, as compared with that of the previous year, is given below :—

Name of District.	Average of last five years.	Rainfall in 1904-05.	Rainfall in 1905-06.
Baroda.....	27·54	19·37	25·82
Kadi.....	18·38	10·23	33·99
Naosari.....	43·2	27·69	31·74
Amreli.....	17·59	7·70	10·38

From this it will be seen that the rainfall during the year under report was more than that of the previous year, while it was less than the average of the last five years in all the Districts except Kadi, where it was abnormal. In that District the rain was not evenly distributed throughout the season, but most of it fell at one and the same time during the space of two days, and this unusual rainfall did more damage than good to the crops and houses. In the Amreli District the rain was scanty, and held off in the latter part of the season, and this brought about the famine conditions which necessitated the opening of relief works.

The average yield of staple crops in the various Districts is shown in the following table :—

Name of District.	Yield of Crops in annas.						
	Rice.	Bajree.	Jowar.	Cotton.	Grain.	Pulses.	Wheat.
Baroda	4	8	7	10	0	5	4
Kadi	5	8	10	8	8	3	9
Naosari	4½	7½	11½	11½	....	....	4½
Amreli	8	6	4½	7	....	....	7½

From this it will be seen that the crops were below 12 annas in the whole State, and were specially poor in Amreli. Of all the staple crops, the crop of rice was most scanty. The jowari and cotton crops fared better in Naosari than in other districts, while the crop of jowari in Kadi and that of cotton in Baroda were moderately good. On the whole this year was better than the previous one.

The following table shows the prices of principal food-stuffs during the year under report :—

Name of District,	No. of lbs. sold for the rupee,					
	Rice.	Bajree.	Jowari.	Grain.	Pulses.	Wheat.
Baroda —	16	20	23	16	13	17
Kadi	14½	22½	23½	21½	14½	20
Naosari	18	20	22	18	13	18
Amreli	12	24	25	—	—	20

It appears from these figures that prices were high during the year under report. The policy of making liberal advances for sinking wells was continued during the year, and two special Kuva Tagavi Kamdars were appointed in the Amreli and Kadi Districts.

The total number of wells and tanks in the State, for irrigation and other purposes, was as under :—

Year.	For irrigation purposes.			For purposes other than irrigation.		
	Wells.		Tanks.	Wells.		Tanks.
	Kachha.	Pacca.		Kachha.	Pacca.	
At the end of 1904-05	18,969	41,093	916	2,506	10,625	5,543
Constructed in 1905-06.	477	990	5	146	283	25
Total wells in the year of 1905-06	19,446	42,083	921	2,652	10,908	5,568
Deduct those which became useless	823	445	21	180	237	35
Balance at the end of the year.	18,623	41,638	900	2,472	10,671	5,533

From this it will appear that there is a decrease of 380 in the number of kachha wells and tanks for irrigation and for other purposes, while there is an increase of 591 pacca wells. The increase in pacca wells is due to the wells which were sunk by the people with the help of tagavi advances made by Government. No new water works were undertaken during the year.

(c)—LAND REVENUE.

The number of villages was the same as in the preceding year, *i.e.*, 3,316½.

The number of alienated villages in the State is shown in the following statement :—

Alienated Villages.

District.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Baroda.....	83	80
Kadi	97	94
Naosari	46	39
Amreli.....	29	27
Total	255	240

From this it will be seen that there is a net decrease of 15 villages which were resumed during the year under report.

The total land in the State was 81,78,808 bighas, and 29,288 kumbhas, in the year under report, as compared with 81,45,591 bighas and 29,111 kumbhas in the preceding year. The increase in the area is due to the entry of more correct figures of alienated villages.

The total areas of lands relinquished by cultivators, and of new lands brought under cultivation, are shown in the following statement :—

Lands relinquished and brought under cultivation in local bighas.

1904-05.		1905-06.	
Relinquished.	Brought under cultivation.	Relinquished.	Brought under cultivation.
34,568	81,382	19,520	1,52,260

From this it is satisfactory to note that less land was relinquished, while more land was taken up, during the year under report than in the preceding year.

The following table shows the transfers of land held by cultivators :—

Transfers of Land.

How transferred.	1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Persons.	Local bighas.	Persons.	Local bighas.
Partition	77	1,181	99	1,431
Inheritance	11,767	1,74,930	12,662	1,77,516
Gifts and exchange.	427	5,537	715	7,940
Mortgage	407	2,948	722	6,056
Redemption.....	172	1,210	86	599
Sale	3,789	37,997	2,969	31,018
Other reasons.....	1,698	24,590	1,926	25,464
Total	18,837	2,48,398	19,179	2,50,024

N.B.—The figures in column 3 vary from those given in the last annual report. The figures now entered are taken from the Jamabandi papers, and are supposed to be more correct.

From this it appears that there was less of sale by about 7,000 bighas of land, though there was an increase in mortgaged land by about 3,000 bighas.

^ The net demands and collections for the year under report are compared in the following table

with the demands and collections in the preceding year :—

Land-revenue Demand and Collection.

District.	1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda.....	30,69,701	23,22,960	32,79,251	30,04,211
Kadi.....	21,89,148	11,10,934	29,54,418	26,54,147
Naosari	15,66,114	15,65,047	16,47,498	16,46,704
Amreli.....	6,50,745	56,523	6,51,418	6,40,823
Total ...	74,75,708	50,55,464	85,32,585	79,45,885

N.B.—The figures of 1904-05 do not tally with those in the last year's annual report. The present figures are more correct, the Jamabandi accounts having been compiled since the previous report had been submitted.

From this it will be seen that the net demands and collections were greater than those in the previous year. Owing to insufficient rain-fall in the Amreli Division, the land-revenue was ordered to be suspended in the whole Taluka of Okha Mahal, while in 48 villages of various Talukas one-fourth of the land-revenue was suspended.

The following table gives at a glance the total amount of remissions of land-revenue during the year :—

Remissions of Land-revenue.

District.	Under His Highness's special orders.		Under ordinary rules.		Total.
	Past arrears.	Current arrears.	Past arrears.	Current arrears.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda	----	----	10,908	2,261	13,169
Kadi	1,07,061	----	78,654	27,936	2,13,651
Naosari	----	----	19,421	6,099	25,520
Amreli	----	46,880	66,576	6,192	1,19,648
Total ...	1,07,061	46,880	1,75,559	42,488	3,71,988

In the previous year His Highness was pleased to order liberal remissions, but in the Kadi District this order was not fully carried out in all the Talukas. The arrears which remained to be wiped off in that year were written off during the year under report.

Owing to scanty rain-fall in some parts of Amreli, His Highness was pleased to remit the full revenue in four villages of the Amreli Taluka, in five villages in Shiyanagar, and in two villages of Kodinar; while one-fourth of the land-revenue was remitted in seven villages in Kodinar and in one village in Shiyanagar. This benevolent and timely order of suspension and remission was greatly appreciated by the ryots.

The following table gives the comparative statement of arrears of 1904-05 and 1905-06 :—

Arrears of Land-revenue.

District.	In the beginning of 1905-06.	At the close of 1905-06.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda	40,04,368	35,36,831	
Kadi	38,87,200	29,53,008	
Naosari	3,81,690	2,51,837	
Amreli	14,83,412	13,34,821	
Total	97,56,670	80,76,497	

From this it will be seen that about one-sixth of the past arrears was either recovered or written off. Most part of the amount remaining in balance at the close of the year is to be recovered according to the instalments fixed under His Highness's

orders. The total of arrears is less than one year's land-revenue demand.

The following table shows the coercive measures taken during the year under report as compared with those in the previous year :—

Coercive measures for recovery of revenue.

Items.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Notices	36,246	77,943
Fines	591	2,064
Sale of land	399	3,530
Moveable	33	86
Property sold, Immoveable	33	189
Property sold, Arrest	83	106
Forfeiture.....	---	14
Total	37,385	83,932

The increase in the coercive measures, and specially in fines and sales of land is much to be regretted. But it is owing to the fact that in the previous year Government had made liberal remissions in the past and current arrears. This induced some of the people to hold off the payments of revenue, which necessitated recourse to strong measures. But enquiries have been ordered to find out if any undue harshness was shewn in any Taluka.

The collection of Miscellaneous Revenue during the year under review was Rs. 4,26,800 against Rs. 4,29,546 in the previous year. The difference is too small to need explanation.

(d)—LOCAL CESS.

Local Cess continued to be levied in the same manner, and in the same places, and on the same kinds of lands, as in the previous year. No change took place during the year under review.

The demand and collection of the Local Cess are shown in the following comparative statement :—

Name of District.	1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Demand.	Collection.	Demand.	Collection.
Baroda	1,04,555	59,684	99,788	96,711
Kadi	1,14,496	69,214	1,67,025	1,38,601
Naosari	1,03,636	98,285	1,04,349	1,03,472
Amreli	25,586	915	19,243	4,734
Total	3,48,273	2,28,098	3,90,405	3,43,518

N. B.—The last year's figures are modified according to the Jamabandi accounts, and the above figures are more reliable.

On the whole the demand and collection are more than those of the previous year. The distribution of the revenue derived from the Local Cess to the different Local Boards for expenditure on useful works will be described in a subsequent chapter.

(e)—TAXES.

The revenue under the head of taxes consists of the Income-tax, Rent of home-stead lands under the name of Ubhad Vero, and the proceeds of the Pilgrim Tax, &c., in Dwarka.

The following table is given to show the number of persons under each class, paying Income-tax, and the revenue demanded:—

Income-tax.

Class of the Payers of Income-tax.		Baroda.	Kadi.	Naosari.	Amrell.	Total Persons.	Total Revenue.
1st Rs.	3	4,830	4,896	1,118	1,163	12,007	36,021
2nd Rs.	6	1,439	1,120	332	262	3,153	18,918
3rd Rs.	10	499	244	130	95	968	9,680
4th Rs.	15	596	244	149	97	1,086	16,290
5th Rs.	30	166	40	51	31	288	8,640
6th Rs.	50	50	5	10	8	73	3,650
7th Rs.	75	17	—	—	1	18	1,350
8th Rs.	100	14	—	1	1	16	1,600
Total ....		....	....	....	....	....	96,149

The collection from this tax was Rs. 99,086. The difference of Rs. 2,947 is owing to remissions ordered in appeals, &c.

Though all the Veros were abolished in the previous year on the introduction of the Income-tax, there were some which continued to be levied owing to the mis-apprehension of the Local Officers. With a view to make a clean sweep of all such Veros, special information was called for in this connection, with the result that the Veros were remitted.

His Highness has sanctioned a revision of the Income-tax scale, and according to this revised scale, the minimum taxable income is raised from

Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. This revised scale will be worked in the current year, i.e., 1906-07. The chief object of this revised scale is to exempt small incomes from taxation, and to put adequate burden upon more well-to-do people. The revised scale which comes into effect in the current year is given below:—

Annual Income.				Annual Tax.
				Tax.
Rs.	500 to under	Rs.	750.....	Rs. 7
„	750 „ „	„	1,000.....	„ 10
„	1,000 „ „	„	2,500.....	„ 15
„	2,500 „ „	„	5,000.....	„ 35
„	5,000 „ „	„	10,000.....	„ 75
„	10,000 „ „	„	15,000.....	„ 125
„	15,000 and above.....			One per cent of the income.

Ubhad Vero.—The tax under the name of Ubhad Vero is really no tax, but is rent on the homestead lands.

This Vero being unequal in different places, it was deemed necessary to systematize it. With a view to bring the homestead lands paying Ubhad Vero on the same level with other homestead lands, the Council directed that by paying 20 times the difference between the amount of the Vero and the ordinary rent for homestead lands, the difference should be abolished. The time of redemption is fixed for five years.

(f)—STATE BOUNDARIES.

The duties and functions of this branch of the Department were the same as mentioned in the previous report.

Mr. R. Kothawala was in charge of this Sub-department for the whole year.

The following table will show the work turned out by this branch during the year under report, as compared with that of the previous year :—

Serial Number.	Nature of Work.	1904-05.	1905-06.
1	Boundaries surveyed	131	114
2	Boundaries verified	64	82
3	Boundaries settled	48	19
		112	101
4	Boundary cases prepared or conducted before the Boundary Commissioner.	1	1
5	Foreign Boundaries examined	188	123
6	Taluka Boundary records inspected	8	17
7	Mileage of Railway line surveyed for demarcation or demarcated.	60	44
8	Copies of maps supplied to other offices.	137	507
9	Copies of Boundary Field-books supplied to other offices.	102	482
10	Boundaries examined by the Local and District Officers.	1,134	1,138

In Nos. 5 and 7 the work done is less than that in the previous year. But in Nos. 8 and 9 the amount of work was nearly four times that of the last year. No boundaries were demarcated by the Boundary Commissioner during the year.

Arrangements were made for the removal of encroachments made by the people of this State to the extent of 44 Bighas and also of 142 Bighas encroached upon by other States.

The Boundary disputes of (1) Surja Towad, (2) Chandroda Towad, pending since 1892, and those of (3) Vadod-Lemb, (4) Nani Machang-Lemb and (5) Piplaj-Utarda, were disposed of, with the result that out of the whole disputed area of 126·3 bighas, 103·13 bighas were retained by this State. In accordance with the order of the Boundary Commissioner, the whole of the Nawa and Juna Jaspur were measured by the Surveyors of this State and of the opposite party, under the supervision of the Residency Surveyor.

The Baroda-Dang boundary demarcation work, which was taken in hand in the previous year, was nearly finished during the year under review.

The system of direct correspondence of the Baroda officials with those of the other States with reference to the repair and erection of boundary marks was introduced in all the Districts, except Amreli, in 1904-05. During the year under report this system was introduced in the Amreli District. More prompt work and a great saving of time are the results.

Mr. Kothawala has done his work relating to the State boundaries with his usual energy, ability and care.

V.—REVENUE.—SECTION B.

(a)—RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

This Section at present comprises the following branches :—

- (1) Religious Institutions.
- (2) Court of Wards.
- (3) Attached Estates.
- (4) Land Acquisition.

The Giras Office which was included in this branch was transferred to the Survey and Settlement Department on the 1st of August 1905, that is at the commencement of the year.

Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar was in charge of this branch from the beginning of the year under report to the end of April 1906.

Mr. Manecklal S. Desai held charge from 1st May 1906 to 15th June 1906 ; and Mr. K. G. Deshpande from the 16th June 1906 to the close of the year.

There is a large number of religious institutions in this State which are either managed by the State directly or are aided by grants of money or land or both.

✓ As stated in the previous Report an Act was passed in 1904-05, called the Religious Endowments Act, which empowers Government to assume supervision over religious institutions of the following classes :—

- (1) Those aided by the State.
- (2) Those in respect of which the community concerned ask for Government supervision.

- (3) Those institutions the mismanagement of which has become notorious. The Act also provides for the management of public charities by the appointment of an Official Treasurer, and regulates the investment and disbursement of funds entrusted to that Officer.

A Special Officer is appointed to supervise the work in connection with these religious and charitable institutions. Mr. Nanasaheb Sindhe, who has been doing this work since the last 5 years, is an Officer of tact and experience, and inspected the institutions during the year under report.

Forty-four Religious Institutions are directly managed by the State. The list given below shows these institutions, with their sanctioned expenditure per annum, and the total savings at their disposal at the end of the year under report :—

Serial Number.	Name of Devasthan.	Sanctioned Expenditure.	Savings up to the end of 1908-09.	Remarks.
	A	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Kedareashwar Khichdi	22,963	20,065	Originally managed by the Khangri Department.
2	Gyarmi Karkhana	17,568	3,286	
3	Bechraji	12,094	6,818	
4	Vithal Mandir	5,243	1,312	
5	Kailas Vasini Chhatris	4,637	1,757	
6	Tarkeshwar	4,432	1,168	
7	Khanderao (large and small)	3,264	103	
8	Kedareashwar Mahadev	2,686	362	
9	Bhimnath	2,396	681	
10	Kashi Vishwanath	2,161	331	
11	Sarveshwar	1,747	624	
12	Dameshwar	1,672	913	
13	Radha Vallabh	987	421	
14	Nilkantheshwar Mahadev and Ganpati	987	166	
15	Bhairaveshwar	316	..	
16	Yayteshwar Mahadev	312	41	
17	Kuberji Samadhi	246	40	

Serial Number.	Name of Devasthan.	Sanctioned Expenditure.	Savings up to the end of 1906-06.	Remarks.	
B					
<i>Baroda District.</i>					
1	Anusuya Mata Sansthan and Sadavart, Sinore.....	810	109	}	
2	Kalka Mata, Dabhoi.....	788	—		
3	Krishneshwar, Sinore	709	766		
4	Arjansha Pir, Petlad	575	702		
5	Sidhnath Mahadev, Baroda	493	121		
6	Mani Nageshwar, Tilakwada	164	—		
7	Koteshwar, Baroda	82	677		
<i>Kadi District.</i>					
8	Bechraji Mata, Vadavli.....	18,109	93,562	}	
9	Yavteshwar Mahadev, Kadi	3,832	10,498		
10	Damaji Rao's Chhatri, Pattan	2,213	1,404		
11	Bhuteshwar Mahadev, Pattan	1,926	1,137		
12	Sidheshwar Mahadev, Sidhpur	1,798	817		
13	Pipleshwar Mahadev, Mehsana	1,711	5,738		
14	Koteshwar Mahadev, Kalol	987	574		
15	Jaleshwar Mahadev, Pattan	800	686		
16	Harihareshwar, Pattan.....	540	1,189		
17	Maheshwar Vijapur	239	349		
18	Kalka Mata, Pattan	82	371		
<i>Amreli District.</i>					
19	Nagnath Mahadev, Amreli	6,033	15,814		} In foreign currency.
20	Sorthi Somnath, Prabhas	3,229	} The budget of these four is included in that of No. 22.		
21	Madhav Raeji, Prachi	1,723			
22	Ranchhod Raeji, Beyt	1,489			
23	Sakshi Gopal, Beyt.....	108			
24	Devkiji Mata, Beyt.....				
25	Kallian Raeji, Beyt				
26	Madhav Raeji, Beyt.....				
27	Purshottam Raeji, Beyt.....				
Total		1,32,151		1,72,597	

It will be seen that the total expenditure of these institutions amounts to Rs. 1,32,151 and the total savings available at the end of the year under report were Rs. 1,72,597. The savings of Vithal Mandir, Bechraji, and of Nagnath (Amreli) have been invested. The Bechraji Malat, in Vadaoli Taluka, contributes towards the expenses of the Bechraji and Mehsana Hospitals.

The total value of the property belonging to these institutions, including gold and silver articles, houses and jewellery, silver pots, and brass articles, etc., is Rs. 16,82,838. The value of the landed property belonging to these institutions is being ascertained.

The first two institutions in the list given above, *viz.*, the Khichri and the Gyarmi institutions, are mainly for the distribution of food to Hindus and Mahomedans, respectively. The recipients of the food hold passes which are not transferable. The passes held by the Hindus were revised in the previous year, and the number reduced to 1,090. They have now been further reduced by the death of the holders and other causes to 1,041. The passes held by the Mahomedans in the Gyarmi Karkhana have been very recently revised. The number of passes is now 808.

The temple of Bechraji in Baroda (No. 3 of the first list) was first founded by a Tapodhan named Kameshwar Shukla in A. D. 1764, who, it is said, found a drawing of the Goddess in the vicinity. The temple itself was built, later on, by a blacksmith in A. D. 1786.

The temple of Khanderao (No. 7 in the first list) is dedicated to the presiding deity of the Gaekwar family, and is held in high esteem by the Mahrattas. It was first built in Baroda in A. D. 1781. The image of the god was found embedded in the earth, whence it was dug out, it is alleged, in pursuance of information imparted in a vision.

Vithal Mandir was built in A. D. 1810 by Shri Gainabai, step-mother to H. H. Sayaji Rao II, as she had no children of her own. The village of Utraj of the annual income of Rs. 5,625 was bestowed on this temple in A. D. 1835.

The temple of Bechrajee in Vadaoli Taluka (No. 8 in the second list) is situated near the small village of Bechar. There are really three temples there, the first of which was built by Sankal Raj, a Rajput, in A. D. 1152. The middle or principal temple was built by the late Manaji Rao Gaekwar in A. D. 1835. Every month, on the full-moon day, pilgrims flock to this temple which is dedicated to Banchar Mata, and held to be one of the most sacred places of worship.

The temple of Anusaya Mata (No. 1 in the second list) is situated in the village of Ambali, in Taluka Sinore. Many lepers believe that their leprosy can be cured by applying the mud and the holy-water near the walls of the temple, to their limbs. His. Highness's Government has established a leper asylum there.

The temple of Somnath in Prabhas Pattan (No. 20 in the second list) is of great renown in India. It is connected with the legends of Krishna, who is

believed to have performed a great sacrifice at Prabhas Pattan ; and the temple was sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni in the eleventh century after Christ. It was afterwards built of stone by Bhimdeva, king of Anhilwara ; and is said to have been repaired by Kumar Pala of the same place. Ahalyabai, the famous Rani of Indore, built the new temple of Somnath at a little distance from the old one in A. D. 1783.

Prachi is situated about 15 miles east of Prabhas Pattan on the river Sarswati, just where it takes a bend in the eastern direction, and hence the name *Prachi* which means East. There are two reservoirs which are held to be very sacred, and they who perform a pilgrimage to the temple bathe therein. There is a tree at Prachi called the Moksha Tree, so called because the sight of it is believed to deliver those who are troubled by demoniac possessions. The Devasthanans of Somnath and Prachi are situated within foreign territory, but the temples are managed by this State.

We next turn to the large number of Devasthanans, which are under private management, but which receive aid from the State in land or money or both, and have therefore come under stricter supervision of the State under the Act which came in force on the 12th January 1905.

The total number of these institutions is not known, but exact information about the cost and landed property bestowed on them is being ascertained by a special establishment maintained for

the purpose. Up till now definite information about 5,465 of them has been obtained as follows :—

Name of District.	No. of Devasthans getting below Rs. 200 a year.	No. of those receiving more than Rs. 200 a year.	No. of those situated with-in foreign territory.	Total number of Devasthans.	Total amount of grants in Rupees.	Remarks.
Baroda	1,681	117	144	1,942	1,05,913	The number of Devasthans on which lands are bestowed in Baroda, Pethad & Siyva mahals and the Amrelli Dym is not entered here.
Kadi ...	2,507	49	19	2,575	33,223	
Naosari	713	15	46	774	7,508	
Amreli	146	17	11	174	31,400	
Total ...	5,047	198	220	5,465	1,78,044	

Note.—The value of the landed property is not yet ascertained, and so the amount of cash allowances only is shown above.

Simple rules incorporated in the Act were framed for guidance, and distributed among the Managers. Only 198 of these institutions are in receipt of an annual sum of over Rs. 200, and these only have been called upon to submit annual budgets and lists of property belonging to them.

The Managers of two Vaishnava temples and one Swami Narayan temple have claimed exemption from the application of these rules on the ground that they are not public institutions. These applications are under enquiry.

Mr. Sindhe visited 366 of these institutions in 13 Talukas of the Baroda and Kadi districts during the year under report, and inspected the accounts and the temple-properties, and gave the necessary instructions to the Managers about the defects

that came to his notice. He also explained to Managers and worshippers of temples the objects of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Acts, and prevailed upon several Managers to submit their budgets and lists of properties.

Practically the year under report was the first year in which the provisions of the Act were enforced. Instructions were given to carry on these delicate duties of supervision of Religious Institutions with the least amount of friction, and without offending the feelings of the communities concerned. The fact that many of these institutions have willingly come forward to submit their budgets shows that the good intentions of the Act are being realised by the Managers.

The State has no concern with the Institutions except to see that the properties are utilized in the manner desired by the donors, and by the communities concerned.

(b)—COURT OF WARDS.

As mentioned in the previous Report, the Palya Palak Nibandh or Wards and Guardians Act was passed in 1898. A year afterwards a set of rules was sanctioned for the management of the estates of the minor Sirdars and Darakdars under this Act, and these rules were subsequently made applicable to the other Wards in the State. It was, however, found necessary to pass new rules which came into force from the 1st March 1906, and were made applicable to all the Wards in the State.

There were 42 Wards under the management of this office at the beginning of the year under

report. Sixteen new Wards came under our supervision during the year, 2 Wards attained the age of majority, 2 more died, and 1 Ward was transferred to the special care of Mr. Nimbalkar when he became Subah of Baroda District. Thus there were 53 Wards under guardianship at the close of the year.

As mentioned before, the most important part of the work consists in (1) the management of the minors' estates, and (2) the education and the proper training of the minors themselves.

As detailed in the last Report, a form has been prescribed which shows at a glance the exact pecuniary condition of each Ward. Budgets are framed and sanctioned after a due consideration of the assets and liabilities, and the position of each family.

Under the orders of H. H. the Maharaja, a Council, consisting of five persons of note, has been appointed to help the Department in important questions affecting the interests of minors. This scheme has been fruitful of good results, and the Members take an active interest in the welfare of the minors, and make valuable suggestions.

Agents have been employed to manage the property of the minors, and monthly statements are called for from them to check accounts and control expenditure. Special sanction is asked for and given for unforeseen expenditure, not provided for in the Budget.

The savings of Wards are generally invested in Government Promissory Notes, and sometimes the savings of one Ward are lent to another at moderate

(c)—ATTACHED ESTATES.

The number of the estates and the causes which led to their attachment are exhibited in the following table :—

Under the Guardians & Wards Act.	Mortgaged to Govt. for Loans.	Attached for Arrears of Revenue.	Attached owing to disputes among holders.	Attached for mismanagement of Temples.	Attached pending mutation of Names.	Attached for protection of Govt. Shares.	Attached as Properties of Temples under Govt. management.	Attached for other causes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30	46	40	28	53	69	5	13	35	319

NOTE.—The number of attached estates was through mistake reported in the last year's Report as 357.

The figures given below will show that the number of estates under attachment has not been materially reduced during the last two years. It is believed that many estates are needlessly kept under attachment, and enquiries into this matter are proceeding.

Year.	No. of attached Estates.	Annual Assets.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4
1903-04	248	4,06,224	6,23,418
1904-05	321	6,35,429	5,75,839
1905-06	319	6,22,169	7,03,132

Of the Rs. 7,03,132 in arrears, only Rs. 1,26,293 are from the last year's demand, while the remainder represents past arrears. In fact the realizations of 1905-06 amount to 90 per cent. of the current demand.

The effort made in the previous year to settle the rentroll of all estates under attachment was successful. The Jamabandi of only a few estates was left unfinished at the close of the previous year, and the same was finished during the current year.

The number of years for which the several estates have continued under attachment is shown in the following table. It will be seen that 135 estates have been under attachment for over five years.

Number of estates under attachment for more than					
One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
63	61	33	27	135	319

A rate of two per cent. on the annual Jama-bandi of these estates is charged for the Government management; and for their better management the Department has been empowered to sanction establishments for the Talukas in which they are situate, out of this source of income.

On the whole, while much improvement in work is visible, and the rentrolls of the attached

estates have been satisfactorily settled, there is still room for further improvement. And no visible progress has been made in ascertaining how many of the 135 old attached estates are now fit to be released.

(d)—LAND ACQUISITION.

At present there are two regulations for acquiring land and paying compensation for the same. One was passed in 1886, and applies to property within the limits of the Baroda Municipality; and the other was passed in 1902, and subsequently modified, and applies to property in the rest of the Raj.

Under the latter Act the several Revenue Officers have various powers regarding land acquisition as shown in the previous Report. Officers belonging to the Public Works, Municipality, Customs, Abkari and Settlement Departments, have also power to acquire lands in connection with works undertaken by these Departments. In passing orders the Officers of these Departments exercise the powers of the Revenue Officers of corresponding rank.

It would possibly lead to more methodical work, and to more prompt payment of compensations, if all these powers were withdrawn, and one Land Acquisition Officer was employed in each District for the performance of this work, as is the case in most British Provinces, and a Special Officer appointed when required.

The following tables give details of Land Acquisition cases :—

(1)—Cases in which no orders are passed.

Departments and Districts.	Cases dating from before 1900.		Cases dating from 1900 to 1905.		Cases of the current year.		Total.	
	Vill-ages.	Per-sons.	Vill-ages.	Per-sons.	Vill-ages.	Per-sons.	Vill-ages.	Per-sons.
Revenue Dept., Baroda	30	252	11	45	17	133	58	430
Kadi .....	..	..	27	325	3	17	30	342
Naosari	13	215	1	2	4	58	18	275
Amreli .....	..	..	2	12	6	57	8	69
Total of Revenue Dept.	43	467	41	384	30	265	114	1,116
Customs Dept.	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Total.	43	467	43	386	30	265	116	1,118

(2)—Cases in which orders have been passed but no compensation has been paid.

Departments and Districts.	New cases in which orders have been passed but no compensation given.		Cases in which more than one year has elapsed.		Total.	
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.
Revenue Dept. Baroda	44	21,456	124	15,928	168	37,384
Kadi	119	2,353	156	16,979	275	19,332
Naosari	4	62	..	..	4	62
Amreli	12	995	2	54	14	1,049
Total of Revenue Dept.	179	25,866	282	32,961	461	58,827
Customs Dept.	2	4,820	..	..	2	4,820
Total ..	181	30,186	282	32,961	463	63,147

Note.—No information has been received from the P. W. and Settlement Departments, and so the figures for those Departments have not been entered.

It will be seen from the first table that in over 43 villages, Land Acquisition cases have been pending for over six years and no orders have been passed.

And from the second table it will appear that orders were passed over a year ago for payment of compensation to 282 persons, but the payment has not yet been made.

The actual work done in the year under report is shown in the table below :—

Details of cases in which compensation was awarded.				
Departments and Districts.	Number of Cases.	Area of land compensated Bighas.	Amount of the award.	Area of land given in exchange Bighas.
Revenue Dept.—			Ra.	
Baroda	304	230	3,922	1
Kadi	41	202	3,141	11
Naosari	18	120	2,313	34
Amreli	21	32	1,970	23
Head Office	114	974	25,553	11
Special Compensation Office.	393	387	2,843	5
Total	891	1,945	39,742	85

Altogether the present state of Land Acquisition work in the State, though it shews some improvement over the previous year's work, is decidedly unsatisfactory. A comprehensive Land Acquisition Act is under contemplation; and repeated orders have been passed to dispose of old cases.

VI.—REVENUE—SECTION C.

(a)—CUSTOMS.

As in the previous year, Mr. Raojbhai B. Patel continued to be in charge of the important group of Revenue Offices, mentioned below, with the designation of Jakat-Abkari-Adhikari and Director of Agriculture and Industries :—

1. Customs.
2. Excise.
3. Opium.
4. Salt.
5. Agriculture.
6. Industries.
7. Registration.
8. Stamps.
9. Printing and Stationery.
10. Ports and Tolls.

Mr. Patel had to travel in the four Districts from October to July in connection with his various duties. He was deputed to Benares and to Broach to attend the Exhibitions, and to Pusa and to Bombay to attend the Agriculture Conferences.

The tariff reform which came into force in Baroda and Kadi Districts from the 1st November 1904, and which proved so favorable to the Revenue, as detailed on page 104 of last Report, showed further good results through the operation of subsequent reforms in those 2 Districts, thus :—

Districts.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Baroda.....	3,89,546	4,72,968	4,34,734
Kadi, excluding Deh- gaum and Attarsum- bha.	1,64,567	1,61,954	2,17,310
Total.	5,54,113	6,34,922	6,52,044

The decrease in the Baroda District was due to a smaller cotton crop, but it was more than made up by increase in the imports of the Kadi Division.

The second reform of abolishing the Octroi duties in Dehgaum and Attarsumbha, and revising or abolishing duties in the Amreli and Naosari Districts, mentioned in detail on page 105 of the Report for 1904-05, was brought into force from the commencement of the year under report. The financial result in Naosari and Amreli is shown below :—

Districts.	1903-04.	1905-06.
Naosari	27,039	22,642
Amreli, excluding Okhamandal	20,094	18,570
Total —	47,133	41,212

During the year under report some further relief was given to the Kathore people by reducing the duty on timber by half. A further reduction was made in the Octroi toll in Kathore, Billimora, and Ghandevi towns by making the carts of local agriculturists toll—free.

The third tariff reform referred to on page 106 in the previous Report as then under consideration was sanctioned during the year under report, and was brought into force from the 1st August 1906, *i.e.*, from the commencement of the current year. The reform consists in abolishing all the Octroi duties in the Baroda and Kadi Districts,

except in the Baroda City, and is expected to develop the trade of the towns and to pave the way for industrial development. The estimated loss deducting the savings in the expenses for collection, is about Rs. 15,000 which, however, is expected to be made up by increased trade.

The settled policy which has been adopted in this State by means of the Three Tariff Reforms alluded to above, is—

(1) *Reduction in the list of dutiable articles,*

(2) *Avoidance of double taxation.*

Baroda and Kadi, which are compact Districts, pay frontier duties and no Octroi (except in Baroda City). In Naosari and Amreli, which are scattered districts, large towns pay Octroi, and there are no frontier duties (except at Kodinar). And everywhere the number of dutiable articles has been largely reduced, to the great relief of trade.

The following figures show that the financial results of this liberal policy have been an increase of revenue by nearly a lac :—

Revenue from Customs and Port Dues.

Items.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Customs.....	6,16,868	6,87,879	7,02,706
Port Dues.....	7,407	8,211	9,052
Total...	6,24,275	6,96,090	7,11,758

The recent changes and reforms in the customs tariffs in the four districts necessitated a revision in the staff of Inspectors and the subordinate

servants of the Department, and a new scheme was sanctioned with effect from the 1st August 1906 for three years. The scheme provides for a better supervision and more efficient control on the levy of the duties, and a stronger check on the smuggling of opium and illicit distillation of liquor. The question of making these services permanent with better prospects is under consideration.

(b)—EXCISE.

The revenue under the head of excise comprises (1) the revenue from farming the manufacture and sale of country liquor, (2) the sale of foreign liquor, and (3) sale of toddy and of intoxicating drugs.

The success which attended the separation of toddy and liquor farms in the Naosari District from 1st August 1905 has been noticed on page 107 of the previous year's Report, and the measure shows a still higher and more satisfactory result in the figures of the current year, when the individual toddy farms have been licensed for Rs. 74,483. The toddy revenue for the Baroda District is insignificant; nevertheless the separation of the liquor farm has been effected.

The Abkari farms of the Baroda and the Kadi Districts ran out by the end of the year 1905-06, and were sold for Rs. 1,75,000 and Rs. 86,000, respectively, these amounts being higher than the figures of the previous year by about Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 36,000 respectively. These farms have again been given for three years as before.

The following figures give the excise revenue for the last two years :—

Items.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Manufacture and sale of liquor....	5,74,153	6,22,187
Sale of intoxicating drugs	6,340	8,997
Extraction and sale of toddy.....	92,977	1,46,950
Fees of licenses to sell foreign liquor	1,050	1,250
Miscellaneous	3,209	2,114
Total..	6,77,729	7,81,498

There was thus an increase of over one lakh in the excise revenue, almost the whole of which was due to the following causes :—

- (i) Doubling the tree tax in the Naosari District, and conceding the ownership of trees to holders of land.
- (ii) Farming out individual toddy shops to different farmers in the same District.
- (iii) Increase in the bid of the Naosari liquor farm.
- (iv) Increase in the bid of the farm for the sale of intoxicating drugs in the Baroda District.

The following statement gives the total demand and collection in the year under review, of the excise revenue :—

District.	Demand.	Collection.	Arrears.
Baroda	1,59,019	1,58,715	304
Naosari	5,60,660	5,57,298	3,362
Kadi	52,929	52,131	798
Amreli	8,890	8,789	101
Total..	7,81,498	7,76,933	4,565

The sums in arrears in different Districts are insignificant and therefore need no remarks.

The following statement gives the number of shops of liquor and toddy during the year under review :—

District.	Liquor shops.	Liquor and toddy shops.	Toddy shops.	Foreign Liquor shops.	Total.
Baroda....	281	5	....	5	291
Naosari.	339	....	336	7	682
Kadi	220	....	....	1	221
Total	840	5	336	13	1,194

The above statement does not include liquor shops in the Amreli District, where the out-still system still prevails.

One hundred and seventy-nine offences against the Excise Law were reported in 1905-06 against 166 in the previous year; and conviction was obtained in 150 cases :—

(c)—OPIUM.

The sources of opium revenue are these:—

- (a) Profit on the sale of opium in the Bombay market.
- (b) Profits on opium issued to the farmers and licensed vendors for consumption in the State.
- (c) Fees for licenses for retail vend and miscellaneous receipts.

The manufacture of opium is a State monopoly and is conducted under a system similar to that prevailing in Bengal, while the retail sale for consumption within the State is managed under the system in vogue in the Bombay Districts.

The cultivation and manufacture of opium were carried on in the Kadi District during the year under report. Opium poppy was cultivated under licenses in the Sidhpur, Kheralu, Visnagar, Vadaoli, Pattan, Vijapur and Mehsana Talukas of that District.

The following comparative statement shows the area under poppy cultivation and its yield :—

Year.	Area under cultivation in acres.	Total yield of the juice in lbs.	Average yield in lbs.
1904-05	12,272	2,78,080	22
1905-06	20,446	3,77,210	18-5

The increase in the cultivation is due to the people having taken largely to poppy cultivation, as the kharif crop of the year 1905 was not satisfactory.

Licensed cultivators are bound to sell all the juice to the State at a rate fixed previous to issuing the licenses. The rate for the year under report was Rs. 3-2-0 per seer of 40 tolas for first class juice. The following statement shows the quantity of opium sent to the Government Depôts, and to Bombay, during the year under report and the previous year :—

Year.	Opium sent to the Government depôts for local sale in lbs.	Opium sold at Bombay for export in lbs.
1904-05	23,171	1,09,044
1905-06	17,850	90,673

The system which prevailed during the year under report for the retail sale of opium by licensed vendors is described below:—

- (1) In the Naosari and Amreli Districts, the license for retail sale was given to one farmer for the whole District by auction.
- (2) In the Kadi and Baroda Districts licenses were given for individual shops by auction.

The financial results of the sale of opium within the State are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cost of production.	Realised from the licensed vendors.	Profit to the State.
1904-05	95,774	3,47,550	2,51,776
1905-06	73,788	3,78,773	3,04,985

Out of the 1,399 chests of opium sold at Bombay for foreign exportation, 850 chests were sold through Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., and the remaining 549 were sold through Messrs. Tata & Co. The following table will show the financial results of the sale of opium at Bombay :—

Year.	Cost price, including Interest, Railway freight, Agency, &c.	Transit duty paid at Ahmedabad.	Total cost at Bombay.	Sale proceeds.	Profit to the State.
1904-05	4,94,629	4,80,000	9,74,629	12,98,250	3,23,621
1905-06	7,82,344	8,89,700	16,22,044	20,97,151	4,75,107

The high prices of opium prevailing in previous years did not continue throughout the year under review, but went down, owing to a temporary stoppage of sales of Malwa opium in China.

The Opium Superintendent, Mr. Mohamed Ali, was in charge of the Department till February 1906, but owing to his transfer to other duties, Mr. B. N. Kutar, M.A., was appointed in his place, and continued to hold it to the end of the year.

The new Opium Warehouse at Sidhpur was completed during the year.

(d)—SALT.

Under the arrangement with the British Government as regards the prevention of manufacture of salt, every necessary precaution is taken in the three Districts of Baroda, Naosari and Kadi. There is a special establishment at a cost of Rs. 72 per month, posted for this purpose at Dabka and neighbouring places on the Mahi river, to prevent any salt collection or manufacture. In other Talukas the Vahiwatdars watch over this work.

The peninsula of Kathiawar is outside the British India Salt line, and the manufacture of salt in Amreli District, situated in that Peninsula, is permitted under Articles of Agreement which form an enclosure to letter, dated 5th May 1887, from the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General. By these articles the manufacture of salt in Amreli District is limited to salt made from sea-water brine, and its importation to British India, or any other Indian State, or even to Baroda, Kadi, and Naosari Districts, is prohibited.

As German and other foreign salt is imported into British India, on payment of duty, the question of obtaining similar facilities for our Kathia-

war salt is under the consideration of His Highness's Government.

At present the merchants of Okhamandal, in Amreli District, export salt to Zanzibar and other places outside India, but not to the Indian Continent. The royalty on about 20,200 local maunds of salt exported from Okhamandal was Rs. 254 in the year under report against Rs. 573 for the last year.

At Kodinar Taluka, which is also in the Kathiawar Peninsula, the State has a sort of monopoly, and the people who manufacture salt have to sell it to the State, and the State sells it at a higher price to the traders for the local consumption. The income from the monopoly at Kodinar in the year under report was Rs. 363, and the expenditure Rs. 130 on the establishment, showing a slight profit of Rs. 233 only.

Thus the total salt revenue of the State from the royalty at Okhamandal and the monopoly at Kodinar was only Rs. 487.

(e)—AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was, on the whole, a little better during the year under report than in the previous year. The monsoon burst early in July and ended by the end of September. The heavy outpour of rain-showers at the end of July interrupted the cultivators' work for a time and did some damage. But the subsequent timely rainfall mended matters. The average rainfall in

Rs. 46,824 in the previous year under the following heads :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Administration	8,406	8,044
Public safety—		
Lighting	7,278	6,695
Fire, &c.	415	310
Total....	7,688	7,005
Public Health and Convenience—		
Conservancy	25,115	24,174
Public Works	7,806	6,952
Watering roads .....	.....	365
Planting of trees	38	61
Tools and plants	35	192
Miscellaneous	171	31
Total....	33,165	31,775
Grand Total ...	49,259	46,824

The difference between the two years calls for no explanation.

Markets.—There are markets in the towns of Padra, Sankheda, Billimora, Dwarka and Beyt. It is proposed to construct markets in Saoli, Petlad, Sojitra, Vyara, and Kathor.

Dispensaries.—There are dispensaries in many of these Municipal towns. Proposals have been made for opening new dispensaries in the towns of Bhadran, Vaso and Makarpura.

(d)—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

As stated in the previous Report, since the passing of the Local Boards Act in September 1904, there is no clear line of distinction between the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner and some of the duties imposed on Local Boards. The work of

Agricultural Banks.—The two Banks, one at Songadh including the Vyara branch, and the other at Harij, continued to work during the year. The following table shows the business done :—

No.	Item.	Songadh Bank.		Harij Bank.	
		1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.
1	Nominal capital	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000
2	Paid-up capital—				
	(a) State	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
	(b) Private	860	860	200	200
3	Deposits during the year.	12,537	11,235	.....	.....
4	Deposits at the end of the year.	13,768	21,872	.....	.....
5	Advances during the year for seeds and bullocks, marriage and funeral expenses, paying revenue and debts, etc.	15,713	38,078	1,842	6,782
6	Total outstanding	39,461	53,011	14,861	19,886
7	Amount due ...	13,809	27,153	8,738	9,037
8	Recovery by banks.	14,410	25,984	2,840	6,656
9	Net profit	828	1,299	518	425

The year being somewhat better than the previous one, the business has increased in both places.

The rules under the Baroda Co-operative Credit Societies Act were published at the end of the year under report, and active steps are being taken for giving effect to them.

Seed Depots.—The three Seed Depôts at Padra, Kalol, and Kodinar did some business, and advanced seed of the value of Rs. 8,337 to agriculturists, as against Rs. 7,740 of the previous year. The Depôt temporarily opened at Dwarka during the previous year was discontinued during the year under report.

Baroda Agricultural School.—The school was continued under the charge of this Department. The scheme of training the Circle Inspectors belonging to the Revenue Department was not found to be very encouraging, and none joined the school during the year. There were twenty-six students, ten in the senior and sixteen in the junior class.

Baroda Farm.—As recommended by the Board of Agriculture at Pusa, separate portions of the Farm were set aside for the three main purposes, viz. :—

1. Instruction to students.
2. Experiments.
3. Production of good seed.

The whole cultivated area of the farm was also replotted and divided into half acre and one acre plots.

The students have now got a large field to themselves, and they will now get larger plots later on to work upon. Each student is to undertake the full cultivation of his plot, and to watch and study the progress on the other parts of the farm.

Manure experiments on tobacco and sugarcane were undertaken, but the Bombay firm, which was

to supply artificial manures, failed to do so in time, and these crops had to go without them. Supplies have now been secured, and the experiments will be continued.

The Kajli variety of sugarcane was severely attacked by a disease, while the local varieties remained healthy, and it had to be pulled up and burnt to save the other crop.

Several long and short staple Indian varieties of cotton, manured as recommended by the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, and topped, gave good yields varying from 531 lbs. to 756 lbs. per acre of long staple, and 641 lbs. to 912 lbs. per acre of short staple varieties. Further trials will be continued with only the two varieties, which have proved the most successful.

The big Japanese groundnut gave a fair result, although the late rains failed. Its success as a Kharif crop on Besar and Goradu soils being assured, a leaflet was issued describing its cultivation, and applications were invited for seed. The Surat farm failed to supply the seed; and the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India and the Director of Agriculture, Japan, were kind enough to procure and send the seed, but it arrived too late.

The seed of that grown on the farm during the present monsoon will be distributed next season. Selected seed of several varieties of Bajri, Jowar, and other local crops, and imported seed of certain exotics and vegetables, were supplied to the Seed Depôts and Travelling Instructors, as well as to some people who applied for it.

Songadh Farm.—This Farm continued to do work as before. The heavy falls of rain in July, and the want of late rains, affected the crops to some extent. The total income was Rs. 1,929 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,334.

The crops grown were the usual Gujarat dry and irrigated ones according to the best Gujarat practice. The yield averages Rs. 70 per acre on the arable portion of the Farm.

The Baroda Farm was visited during the year by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, and the Professors of Agriculture, Chemistry and Botany from Poona; and Mr. Sly, the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, visited both the Baroda and Songadh Farms and Schools, and made some valuable suggestions.

Travelling Instructors.—The Travelling Instructors for Kadi, Amreli, and Okhamandal continued to do their instruction and experiment work. The duties of Travelling Instructors are :—

1. To induce cultivators to try plots of such crops and methods as may be approved by the Director for instruction.
2. To induce cultivators to try plot experiments of crops and methods which are likely to succeed.
3. To give lectures to cultivators on agricultural subjects.
4. To show the use of implements approved for introduction, and to induce cultivators to use them.

The public garden at Amreli was transferred to the Agricultural Department from the Amreli

Municipality. The work connected with this garden has been entrusted to the Amreli Travelling Instructor. Experiments with potato, different varieties of cotton, and the like, are being conducted in this garden under his supervision.

The Travelling Instructor, Kadi District, is trying to introduce such crops as are not tried in his District.

The Okhamandal Travelling Instructor tried various new crops such as cabbages, aniseed, cumin-seed and pigeon-pea, and in some he was successful.

Kodinar Coconut Plantation.—The plants have not borne fruit and the 700 plants raised in the nursery were not taken by the people, who obtain supplies from Div. The plantation should be closed.

Entomology.—During the year the Entomologist investigated 18 crop pests and nine insect allies, and made eleven experiments on various pests. He went out in the Districts and explained the successful experiments to cultivators, and published two leaflets, one on the sugarcane moth-borer, and the other on the caterpillar.

His monthly reports of progress were kindly inspected by the Entomologist to the Government of India, who gives from time to time practical advice about entomological work. The good results from the establishment of this office, however, are not yet quite apparent, and the Entomologist has yet to prove his usefulness by greater activity.

Arboriculture.—The work of planting babul seed in waste lands was continued in Kadi District,

where 18,174 bighas were planted during the year. The income to the State was Rs. 20,268 during the year.

The report received on the Babul bark sent to England was not favourable to the starting of an industry for the extraction of tannin.

Veterinary Surgeons.—The two Veterinary Surgeons at Baroda and Kadi treated 4,749 animals during the year against 2,049 during the previous year. The principal diseases were bone, skin, and respiratory diseases. The Veterinary Surgeons visited 103 and 47 villages respectively. The total expense was Rs. 2,733, or about nine annas per head of cattle treated.

(f)—INDUSTRIES.

Benares Exhibition.—The Benares Exhibition was held at the end of December 1905, and the Director of Agriculture and Industries arranged to collect and send to Benares various exhibits from the Baroda State. Out of exhibits sent up, six got silver medals, and three got gold ones.

Dyeing Factories.—In addition to the one factory at Petlad described in previous reports, two new factories were opened during the year under report, one at Petlad and the other at Baroda.

Ginning Factories.—There were 59 ginning factories and 5 cotton presses in different parts of the State in the year under report. These figures show an increase of 10 factories and one cotton press over the figures of the preceding year.

Municipality. The work connected with this garden has been entrusted to the Amreli Travelling Instructor. Experiments with potato, different varieties of cotton, and the like, are being conducted in this garden under his supervision.

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The Travelling Instructor, Kadi District, is trying to introduce such crops as are not tried in his District.

The Okhamandal Travelling Instructor tried various new crops such as cabbages, aniseed, cumin-seed and pigeon-pea, and in some he was successful.

Kodinar Coconut Plantation.—The plants have not borne fruit and the 700 plants raised in the nursery were not taken by the people, who obtain supplies from Div. The plantation should be closed.

Entomology.—During the year the Entomologist investigated 18 crop pests and nine insect allies, and made eleven experiments on various pests. He went out in the Districts and explained the successful experiments to cultivators, and published two leaflets, one on the sugarcane moth-borer, and the other on the caterpillar.

His monthly reports of progress were kindly inspected by the Entomologist to the Government of India, who gives from time to time practical advice about entomological work. The good results from the establishment of this office, however, are not yet quite apparent, and the Entomologist has yet to prove his usefulness by greater activity.

Arboriculture.—The work of planting babul seed in waste lands was continued in Kadi District,

where 18,174 bighas were planted during the year. The income to the State was Rs. 20,268 during the year.

The report received on the Babul bark sent to England was not favourable to the starting of an industry for the extraction of tannin.

Veterinary Surgeons.—The two Veterinary Surgeons at Baroda and Kadi treated 4,749 animals during the year against 2,049 during the previous year. The principal diseases were bone, skin, and respiratory diseases. The Veterinary Surgeons visited 103 and 47 villages respectively. The total expense was Rs. 2,733, or about nine annas per head of cattle treated.

(f)—INDUSTRIES.

Benares Exhibition.—The Benares Exhibition was held at the end of December 1905, and the Director of Agriculture and Industries arranged to collect and send to Benares various exhibits from the Baroda State. Out of exhibits sent up, six got silver medals, and three got gold ones.

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Flour Mill.—A new Company has been formed for starting a flour mill with a capital of Rs. 81,000. Suitable sites for the construction of this and other factories are not easily available, and the question of obtaining such sites is under consideration.

Spinning and Weaving Mills.—The State Mill sold to Messrs. Javerchand Laxmichand of Ahmedabad was reported to be doing excellent work, and the shares of the Company were being sold at a good premium. A second mill promoted by Messrs. Samal Bechar & Co. was nearing completion last year, and has been opened this year ; and a third is also progressing fairly.

Chocolate Factory.—The chocolate factory at Billimora was able to finish the fitting up, and to start work, towards the close of the year, by a timely loan from the Pedhi at Baroda.

Rectified Spirit Factory.—The spirit factory at Naosari promoted by Mr. Bana, and the one at Baroda started by Mr. Kotibhasker, are in full work. The latter factory has been able to put good aromatics and spirits in the market.

Matches and Cigarettes.—The match factory has not been able to show much progress during the year, and no satisfactory progress seems to have been made during the year in the manufacture of cigarettes.

Sugar Factory.—The State Factory sold to Messrs. Ghaswalla & Co. was handed over to the Company during the year under report, and is being overhauled and refitted.

Private Factories.—The following table shows the private factories using steam during the year under report, as compared with those in the previous year :—

Year.	Ginning Factories.	Cotton Presses.	Flour Mill	Dyeing Mill	Rectified Mill	Oil Mill	Rope Machine.	Sawing Machine.	Weaving Mill.	Water Pumps.	Chocolate Factory.	Total.
1904-05	49	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	..	76
1905-06	59	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	89

Boiler Inspection.—The boilers used in all the factories were inspected by the Boiler Inspector. Certificates of competency to work boilers were issued to 11 persons. The expenses of boiler inspection were Rs. 1,278 against Rs. 1,257 of the previous year, and the income from fees, &c., was Rs. 1,837 against Rs. 1,305 of the previous year.

Hand-Looms.—The private company, permitted to manufacture and supply the *Sayaji Hand-loom*, has been put in working order under the name of the "Sayaji Loom Works, Limited," and has been responding to various calls from different parts of India. As this company has also started a school for practical training on improved looms, the State school has been closed.

Sericulture.—The Director of Agriculture visited Kashmir, where the industry has advanced consi-

derably, to study the method of sericulture adopted there. The late Mr. N. G. Mukerji, the silk expert whose services were lent by the Bengal Government, arrived in November 1905, visited the different parts of the State, and submitted a report giving valuable hints as to the further development and introduction of the industry. Mr. Mukerji's recent death is a great loss to this State. A second school of sericulture is to be started at Vyara, and the students trained at Songadh and Vyara are to be supplied with the necessary implements, &c., costing about Rs. 80 for each set, to set them up in the business in their own houses. The work of introduction of sericulture in the Naosari District is carried on under the District Officer, and in the beginning of the current year the services of a special officer was placed at the disposal of the Department for pushing on the sericultural work. At Songadh a new rearing-house for hundred trays has been built. Seven crops were taken during the year, one of which practically failed on account of the extreme heat of summer, and one was a very small crop just enough to keep up the seed. Of the five successful crops, four were taken in the Songadh School rearing-house, and the fifth crop was taken in the new rearing-house, and gave 120 lbs. of caccons.

Besides the central nursery at Songadh, mulberry from European and Philipinec cuttings have also been raised in Baroda for distribution.

(g)—REGISTRATION.

The subjoined table gives the number of documents received for registration, their aggregate values, the gross receipts from them, and the expenses incurred for the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 :—

Year.	No. of documents.	Their aggregate values.	Gross receipts.	Expenditure incurred.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1904-05	20,641	70,31,130 0 0	65,488 10 1	34,535 3 7
1905-06	22,430	82,29,590 5 8	73,031 9 6	32,962 15 6

The increase in the year under report in the number of documents is probably due to the fact that, as compared with the previous year, the year under report was comparatively prosperous. The decrease under the head expenditure is due to elimination of printing charges from this head, as they were all incurred and borne by the General Department.

The following is a detailed classification of documents received for registration under different heads for the year under report, and for the preceding year :—

Classes of Documents.		1904-05.	1905-06.
<i>Immovable Property.</i>	I.—Compulsory—		
	Gifts	198	186
	Sales	5,575	6,843
	Mortgage with Possession.	10,648	11,113
	Do. without do. ...	2,055	1,888
	Instruments of partition....	242	280
	Leases (above three years).	371	340
	Others	406	485
	Total....	19,490	21,135

Classes of Documents.		1904-5.	1905-06.
<i>Immoveable Property.</i>	II.—Optional— Leases for a term within 3 years	347	458
	Total....	347	458
	III.—Wills and authorities to adopt	356	318
	Total....	356	318
<i>Moveable Property.</i>	I.—Compulsory— Money bonds above Rs. 1,000.	36	40
	Total....	36	40
	II.—Optional— Money bonds below Rs. 1,000.	104	102
	Instruments of pledges with possession	17	11
	Instruments of pledges without possession	24	32
	Others	247	308
	Total....	414	479
	Grand Total....	20,643	22,430

The following table gives the number of the documents registered in 1905-06 and classified according to their nature :—

Nature of Documents.	Number of Documents registered in 1905-06.
Mortgage with possession	11,124
Mortgage without possession.....	1,920
Sales	6,843
Partition	280
Leases	798
Wills and authorities to adopt	318
Money bonds	142
Others	1,005
Total....	22,430

It will be seen that nearly twenty thousand registered documents were of mortgages and sales, and all other documents aggregage to a little over two thousand. During the year under report documents of mortgages with possession and sales have increased, and those of mortgages without possession have decreased.

Besides the Head Registrar and the four District Registrars, there were 48 Sub-Registrars or Nondhani Kamdars as they are called, and the offices of all of them, except three, were inspected in the year under report. These Sub-Registrars were paid regular monthly stipends according to the scheme sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja last year.

Both the Inspectors of Registration, Mr. Manirai and Mr. Nadkarni, performed their duties efficiently and well during the year.

(h)—STAMPS.

As before, the Accountant-General was in charge of the supply and sale of stamps, while the supervision of the arrangements, and of the general working of the Stamp Act, rested with this office.

The revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the year under report as well as during the preceding year is shown in the following table :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
Court fee	2,73,487 2 6	3,10,173 1 6
Documentary	1,13,632 1 6	1,37,063 9 9
Special Levies	8,087 1 0	8,905 11 6
Miscellaneous Receipts	11,691 11 5	15,277 11 3
Total..	4,11,898 0 5	4,71,420 2 0

The increase is said to be due to an increase in the number of Civil Suits, and also to a greater vigilance in detecting under-valuation of documents, and imposing penalties in consequence.

The Revised Stamp Bill has been published for general consideration and suggestions.

The two Inspectors of Registration visited 15 Stamp Depôts and 75 public offices during the year under report, besides the Registration Offices. The irregularities and the breaches reported by them received due attention. The Senior Inspector, Mr. Manirai, has during his inspection discovered that Court Fee Stamps were removed in some cases from the records of the Visnagar Taluka Court. Steps were taken to ascertain the extent of the removal, and the agency by which it was done.

The Department referred 16 cases for the decision of the Varisht Court. Fourteen pending cases of 1904-05 were decided during the year under report, out of which the Varisht Court agreed with the Department in 9, and dissented in 5. All the cases referred to during the year under report were pending decision at the close of the year.

(i)—PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Printing.—The changes contemplated for making reforms in the work of the Printing Press were under consideration, but as the main difficulty in the reforms lay in the building, it was thought desirable by the Council, in the current year, to extend the period of the present con-

tractor to July 1908. The rules for calculating payments to the Contractor have been simplified, and will be brought into force.

The total cost of printing work during the year under report was Rs. 79,648, which shows an appreciable decrease of Rs. 13,784 as compared with the cost of the preceding year.

Stationery.—The following table gives the cost of the principal articles supplied by the Stationery Contractor during the year under report:—

Writing paper.	Note paper and envelopes.	Leather Covers.	Candles.	Inks.	Writing Materials.	Mis.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,252	3,119	4,036	4,354	4,355	4,362	12,533	52,011

The contract for supplying stationery articles expired by the end of July 1906, and a new contract for three years was given to Messrs. Nazaralli and Kamrudin by public auction. A large number of articles used in many offices, which were not included in the old list, were added to it, and a provision was made to introduce such Indian-made articles as are suitable in quality and price.

(j)—PORTS AND TOLLS.

Ports.—The important ports of the State are:—

1. Dwarka, including Rupan.
2. Beyt.
3. Mool Dwarka.
4. Velan.
5. Billimora.
6. Naosari.

All these are Customs Ports. At the first four ports goods arriving from foreign ports pay duties not less than those prescribed by the British Indian tariff. Goods arriving from the Indian ports pay duty according to the Baroda tariff. At the last two ports, Billimora and Naosari, the Customs levied belong to the British Government according to an agreement with the State, and the Customs are therefore the same as in British Indian ports.

Improvement of Ports.—The question of improving the ports of Dwarka, Beyt and Velan is under the consideration of the Public Works Department. The simplification of the port dues at Billimora and Naosari came into operation during the current year, and the increase in revenue from Rs. 8,211 to Rs. 9,052, notwithstanding the decrease in the dues, shows that trade has increased on account of the simplification. A still further reduction in the dues is contemplated, and the matter is under consideration. Wooden Jetties have been constructed during the year at the two ports for facilitating the loading and unloading of goods at a cost of Rs. 34,000.

Tolls.—The tolls in the Amreli Division were further suspended till November 1907 by order of the Council, in consideration of the inconvenience they caused to travellers passing through different jurisdictions in Kathiawar. Thus no tolls are levied now on the State, except in towns.

Tolls included in the Customs.—The town tolls levied at Naosari, Gandevi, Billimora, and Kathor,

are included in the Octroi tariff of the respective towns, and the revenue derived therefrom are thus included in the Customs Revenue of those towns.

The tolls levied at Baroda and at Sankheda are also collected by the Customs Establishment.

The incomes from the port dues and the tolls are as follows:—

Items.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Port dues .	7,407	8,211	9,052
Tolls.....	2,849	3,659	3,512
Total..	10,256	11,870	12,564

REVENUE SECTION—D.

(a)—LOCAL BOARDS.

In the report for 1904-05 the history of the organisation of the Village Panchayats, and of the introduction of a complete system of representation from villages to the Talukas, and from Talukas to Districts, has been given. As stated in that report, the various Panchayats commenced their regular work from August 1905, and in the present report it is necessary to take stock of the work done by these Panchayats during one complete official year, August 1905 to July 1906.

In the year under report the number of District Local Boards and that of the Taluka Local Boards remained unchanged. The number of Village Panchayats in each of the Districts of the State is shown in the following table :—

Divisions.	Number of Village Panchayats.
Baroda	626
Kadi	781
Naosari	455
Amreli	220
Total....	2,082

There was no change in the constitution of the Boards. The Subah of the District was the President of each of the four District Boards, and the Naib Subah of each of the 39 Taluka Boards.

The following table shows the number of official and non-official members of the District and Taluka Boards :—

Districts.	Members			
	Elected.	Nominated.		Total.
		Officials.	Non Officials.	
Baroda....	93	47	57	197
Kadi	131	59	85	275
Naosari	77	43	46	166
Amreli....	50	28	29	107
Total....	351	177	217	745

The number of meetings of District Boards held in each District and the average attendance are shown in the following table :—

Districts.	Number of Meetings.	Average Attendance.		
		Officials.	Non Officials.	Total.
Baroda....	5	5.6	15.6	21.2
Kadi	7	6.4	13.1	19.5
Naosari	5	3	8	11
Amreli....	10	2.8	4.6	7.4
Total....	27	17.8	41.3	59.1

The meetings held by the Taluka Boards in the Baroda District were 11 in Baroda, 9 in Petlad, 7 in Sinore and Choranda Talukas, and 6 in all the remaining Talukas. The meetings held by the

various Taluka Boards in the Kadi District ranged between 9 in Pattan to 5 in Vadaoli. In the Naosari District the meetings held by the various Taluka Boards were between 7 in Velachha to 2 in Gandevi, Vakal and Vajpur.

In the Amreli District 12 meetings were held in Dhari, 10 in Amreli, 7 in Damnagar and Kodinar, while 4 in Khamba and Okhamandal.

It appears from the reports received that the Village Panchayats in all the Districts held meetings to discuss the several matters entrusted to them under the Village Panchayat Rules. A few figures will show this. In Kadi District, the 21 Village Panchayats in Harij Sub-Taluka held 121 meetings. In the Naosari District, 171 Village Panchayats of the Rasti Talukas held 380 meetings. In Amreli District 177 Village Panchayats held 779 meetings. The Baroda District showed equally good results.

Income.—As mentioned in the previous report, the Council at their meeting, dated 15th May 1905, estimated the proceeds of the Local Cess at Rs. 2,84,000, after the deductions provided in the law and of the collection charges, and allotted this sum to the four District Boards. A sum of Rs. 87,000 was also placed at the disposal of the District Boards as a contribution for the Revenue Public Works. This was supplemented by further contributions of Rs. 60,000 for Village Schools, and Rs. 14,000 for Vaccination. The total thus amounted to Rs. 4,45,000; Rs. 898 were received as contributions from village people, and Rs. 61 as

miscellaneous revenue in the Baroda and Naosari Districts. This total income was distributed among the four District Boards under the following heads :—

Heads of Income.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Naosari.	Amreli.	Total.
Contribution from Local Cess	1,05,000	95,000	75,000	9,000	2,84,000
Revenue Public Works Grant	30,000	20,000	12,000	25,000	87,000
Grant for Gramyashalas	25,000	21,000	10,000	4,000	60,000
Grant for Vaccination	4,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	14,000
Contributions from private individuals	889	—	9	—	898
Miscellaneous	50	—	11	—	61
Total	1,64,939	1,41,000	99,520	40,500	4,45,959

Note.—In this and in the following tables, fractions of a rupee are omitted, or reckoned as a full rupee.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,50,854.

The following table shows the principal items of expenditure :—

Heads.	Expenditure for 1905-06.
Administration	40,254
Civil Works.....	1,49,176
Education.....	42,414
Medical and vaccination.....	14,025
Sanitation and other works of public convenience.	417
Miscellaneous deposits and advances.	4,568
Total....	2,50,854

Administration.—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 40,254 or 16 per cent. of the total expenditure, and includes charges incurred on account of establishments consisting of Accountants and Clerks, Engineering staff, and Inspectors for village schools, entertained for the several Boards.

Civil Works.—As shown above the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,49,176 and represents 60 per cent. of the total expenditure. The principal items comprised in this head are detailed below showing the expenditure incurred thereunder in each District :—

Head of Expenditure.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Nasari.	Amreli.
1. Communications—				
(a) Original	777	....	5,622	560
(b) Repairs	2,193	335	3,611	458
Total....	2,970	335	9,233	1,018

Head of Expenditure.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Naosari.	Amreli.
2. Civil Buildings, Chow-ras—				
Original works	7,895	....	8,943	2,709
Repairs	10,750	1,971	8,681	2,502
Total	18,645	1,971	17,624	5,211
3. Tools and Plants	35	....	....	....
4. Water Supply and Water Works.				
(a) Tanks—				
Original works ....	....	....	1,276	....
Repairs	13,993	271	2,252	18
Total	13,993	271	3,528	18
(b) Wells—				
Original	9,526	10,961	4,962	3,696
Repairs	32,323	1,630	6,068	2,877
Total	41,849	12,591	11,030	6,573
(c) Troughs—				
Original ....	....	433	500	....
Repairs ....	....	202	215	930
Total ....	....	635	715	930
Grand Total	87,492	15,863	32,130	13,751

From the above figures it appears that in the Baroda District alone Rs. 87,000, or more than half the sum allotted on account of Civil Works, has been utilized. Next in order come Naosari and Amreli, with expenditure of Rs. 32,000 and 13,000 respectively, whereas in Kadi nearly Rs. 1,00,000 remained unspent. This is accounted

for by the circumstance that many of the works, having been completed just at the close of the year, the bills remained unpaid. As this was the first year, much time was spent in preparing estimates, and the works had to be started in the latter part of the year. In some cases although the works were completed about the close of the year, the bills could not be paid.

In the current year steps have been taken to complete the works left incomplete, and it is hoped that the next report will show better results.

Out of the total expenditure incurred on Civil Works, 61 per cent. were spent on the improvement of water supply, 30 per cent. on civil buildings, and 9 per cent. on communications. In the Naosari District most of the works were undertaken and executed satisfactorily by the villagers themselves. In the Baroda District 149 works were undertaken by the village people, 3 were entrusted to the Village Boards, 27 were given on contract, while 3 were done departmentally. The Amreli District showed equally good results, 91 works were undertaken by the villagers, while 64 were made over to the Village Boards, and only 36 were given on contract, and one had to be done departmentally. In the Kadi Division the co-operation of the village people was not secured. Out of 29 works they undertook only 6.

The control of the village schools was transferred to the Local Boards from August 1905. The total outlay incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 42,414. The following table gives the

number of village schools and the principal items of expenditure under several heads in each District :—

Name of the District.	No. of village schools.	Establishment.	Rent of houses.	Dead stock and books.	Prizes.	Contingencies.	Grant to private schools.
Baroda	244	14,662	357	17	268	1,810	132
Kadi	198	10,517	332	....	719	1,057	....
Naosari	121	7,773	20	....	1,107	666	....
Amreli	30	2,444	61	78	149	244	....
Total ...	593	35,396	770	95	2,243	3,777	132

The total number of village schools, or Gramyashalas as they are called, under the control of the Local Boards, was 593 at the close of the year. In the Baroda District new schools were opened during the year, and Naosari showed an increase of 8 schools as against the previous year. In Kadi only 2 new schools were opened, and in Amreli none.

The number of children attending Gramyashalas in the Baroda District was 6,920. In Kadi the number was 4,635. In Naosari the number was 3,025, while in Amreli the number was 934, that of girls being 720.

The average expenditure for each village school comes to Rs. 100 in the Amreli District, while in the three other Districts the average expenditure per school comes to about Rs. 80.

With a view to the gradual introduction of Compulsory Education in the State, His Highness the

Maharaja has now been pleased to allot to the Local Boards an additional sum of Rs. 1,80,000 for increasing the number of Gramyashalas; and the total annual Educational Grant to Local Boards is thus Rs. 2,40,000. From 1st August 1906, the work of opening new village schools has been pushed on with vigour, and up to the end of October 1906 over four hundred new schools were opened in all the districts. The idea is to have a Village School under each Village Panchayat, except in Okhamandal Taluka, and to compel all children of the school-going age to attend.

Medical and Vaccination.—Rs. 14,000 were allotted to the Local Boards as the Vaccination grant. The working and management of the Vaccination is under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner, and the whole of the amount was placed at his disposal. The work done by him will be narrated further on.

Sanitation.—This head includes a small expenditure of Rs. 417 on account of clearing rank vegetation and removal of dung heaps, etc. The work of the Sanitary Commissioner will be described further on.

On the whole the work of the Local Boards during the first year of their existence has not been unsatisfactory. The Village Boards, the Taluka Boards, and the District Boards appreciate His Highness's policy to entrust to them the execution of village works and the primary education of village children; and an interest is manifested by the elected members in their work which

promises happy results in the future. The readiness with which villagers themselves have undertaken, and the success and economy with which they have executed, village works,—everywhere except in Kadi District,—is a hopeful sign ; and the zeal which is shown in starting fresh village schools in the current year augurs success to the great scheme of free and compulsory primary education which the Maharaja has inaugurated for the good of his people.

(b)—SELF-GOVERNING MUNICIPALITIES.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the more important Municipalities of the State, *viz.*, Baroda, Dabhoi, Pattan, Sidhpur, Visnagar, Naosari, Gandevi and Amreli have been invested with powers of Self-Government. These Municipalities commenced their work from the beginning of the year under report, and the new Municipal Act came into force from the 1st February 1906. During the current year, the town of Billimora has been added to the list of the Self-Governing Municipalities.

The constitution of the Municipalities has remained unchanged. The District Officers are the ex-officio Presidents of the Municipalities of Baroda, Pattan, Naosari and Amreli, while the Naib Subhas are the ex-officio Presidents of the other four Municipalities. The total number of members of these Municipalities was 184. Of these 98 were elected and 86 nominated. The number of official members among those nominated was 43.

these two sums principally accounts for the increase under this head.

The increase under other heads calls for no particular explanation.

Causes of Decrease in Disbursements.—The decrease of Rs. 1,91,974 under the head Land Revenue is due to the pay of Patels and other village servants being paid in August 1906, under the new Chakariat Rules, which will appear in the account for 1906-07, and partly due to the transfer of Village School expenditure to the Local Boards.

The Cotton Mill was sold in 1904-05 and thus there was no expenditure under that head.

The decrease of over 6 lacs under Palace is chiefly due to the fact that in the previous year there was an adjustment of about 6 lacs on account of Jewellery purchased from Javeri Uttamchand by a previous Ruler, as mentioned in the previous Report. There was no such adjustment in the year under report.

The decrease under the head Central Offices is partly due to the fact that the pay of Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, who acted as Naib Diwan and Famine Commissioner, was not charged to the Minister's Office but to the Famine Department.

The Army shows a decrease of Rs. 42,027, due to the usual curtailments at the time of successions.

The other items showing any decrease do not call for special remarks.

(c)—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

The year 1905-06 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 34,28,395. The debts due to Government under

report amounted to Rs. 3,90,859 against Rs. 4,28,631 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 37,772. Adding to the total income the balance of Rs. 58,098 at the commencement of the year, the sum available for expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 4,48,957. The principal heads of income are shown in the following tables, those for the City of Baroda and of the other Municipalities being shown separately :—

Baroda City.

Heads of Income.	1905-06.	1904-05.
1. Grants from Government	1,30,000	1,30,000
2. Municipal Rates and Taxes—		
(a) Octroi.....	45,460*	89,474
(b) Tax on animals and Vehicles.	4,422	4,460
(c) Tolls on roads, etc.....	2,745	2,906
(d) Water Cess	66,349	49,822
(e) Conservancy Rates.....	36,664	37,400
3. Other sources of Revenue.....	22,112	18,121
4. Miscellaneous.....	2,021	127
5. Extraordinary and debts	46,476	....
Total..	3,56,249	3,32,310

* The decrease is mainly due to the transfer of Sugar from Octroi to frontier customs, and the loss to the Municipality on this account is to be made good by the Customs Department.

Other "B" Class Towns.

Heads of Income.	1905-06.	1904-05.
1. Grant from Government	15,500	16,700
2. Allotments in lieu of Customs duties, Tolls, Excise, etc.	46,500	60,976
3. Other Sources of Revenue	7,085	14,084
4. Municipal Taxes—		
Conservancy	3,651	3,564
5. Miscellaneous	1,687	997
6. Extraordinary and debts	17,065	...
Total ...	91,488	96,321

For convenience of administration, fixed grants were allotted to all the "B" class Municipalities in lieu of Customs, Tolls, and Excise, except Baroda City where the actual receipts were given to the Municipality. Besides these grants amounting to Rs. 46,500, certain lump sums, aggregating to Rs. 15,500, were granted to the towns of Amreli, Pattan, Visnagar and Naosari as special grants, and a similar grant of Rs. 1,30,000 was sanctioned for Baroda. Such of the taxes as were then imposed in the different towns were sanctioned for 1905-06 and future years, and it was ordered that no new tax should be imposed in any town without the special sanction of the Government previously obtained.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred by the several Municipalities during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,20,903 as against Rs. 3,62,918 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 57,985. The principal items of expenditure are shown below :—

Baroda City.

Heads of Expenditure.	1905-06.	1904-05.
1. General Administration and Collection Charges.	39,818	51,009
2. Roads	81,915	90,504
3. Other Public Works	10,099	19,233
4. Conservancy	62,490	61,433
5. Road Watering	13,305	14,020
6. Lighting	17,373	17,717
7. Water Works	34,604	27,979
8. Other Charges	15,494	4,086
9. Drainage	58,720	....
Total.....	3,33,818	2,85,981

Other "B" Class Towns.

Heads of Expenditure.	1905-06.	1904-05.
1. General Administration	5,814	4,460
2. Roads.....	9,758	} 6,272
3. Other Public Works.....	1,653	
4. Conservancy	24,852	23,456
5. Road Watering	3,522	2,012
6. Lighting	7,716	6,887
7. Other Charges	19,932	33,850
8. Deposits, etc.....	13,838	....
Total....	87,085	76,937

The increase of expenditure in the case of Baroda City is entirely due to the construction of drainage works at a cost of Rs. 58,720 within the year. A scheme for thoroughly draining the city at a cost of several lacs of rupees is being gradually carried into execution, and is calculated to greatly improve the health of this capital of the State. The increase of expenditure in the case of the other towns calls for no remarks.

*General observations :—*The foregoing facts and figures will show to some extent the progress made by the Municipalities during the first year under the new system. The Municipalities, including the City Municipality of Baroda, had their sources of revenue determined, and the Members had therefore to utilize their resources in effecting improvements in the various branches of municipal work. They have improved roads, ordered more lights, added to the conservancy establishment, and generally secured efficiency in all matters of public health and convenience. The brunt of the work falls on the Managing Commit-

tees. These are, in many instances, somewhat unwieldy, but it is hoped that Members will gather experience and increase in efficiency. Baroda, Pattan, Naosari and Amreli Municipalities have shown special aptitude in discussing municipal matters, and all the towns will, undoubtedly, train a number of public-spirited men in discharging the duties and responsibilities of civic life. It is true that the Municipalities have not yet framed their own bye-laws, but considering the fact that they had to feel their way, the delay is not altogether regrettable. The City of Baroda is slowly pushing on its great scheme of drainage as stated before, and His Highness the Maharaja has given facilities to introduce electric light in the town. Pattan has got its Kitson lights, and is anxious to have a public park on a small scale. These are healthy signs, and larger improvements, and also gifts from wealthy citizens, are expected in future years.

(c)—OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.

The number of "A" Class Municipalities, *viz.*, those which are not yet sufficiently advanced for Self-Government, has remained unchanged during the year under report, *i.e.* 27. The small town of Badharpur having been annexed to Sankheda for municipal purposes, there has been an extension in the limits of the Sankheda Municipality, which is now known as the Sankheda-Bahadarpur Municipality.

As has been stated in the last Annual Report, these Municipalities are managed by Government. Elective franchise has, however, been conferred on

all these towns except Makarpura, and the local officers, assisted by the elected members, constitute the Municipal Boards in these towns.

The period of triennial election of some Municipalities in Baroda and Kadi Districts having expired, the same were held, except in Mehsana and Chansama, where the elections had to be postponed on account of the prevalence of plague.

The total number of Members fixed for the several Municipalities of the four Districts are shewn below :—

Baroda District.

Name of the Municipality.	Number of Members.		
	Officials.	Elected.	Total.
Petlad	9	13	22
Vaso	4	9	13
Sojitra	8	10	18
Bhadran	4	12	16
Padra	6	8	14
Saoli	5	10	15
Sankheda	6	10	16
Sinor	4	8	12

Kadi District.

Name of the Municipality.	Number of Members.		
	Officials.	Elected.	Total.
Kadi	9	16	25
Kalol	9	10	19
Vijapur	6	10	16
Mehsana	5	9	14
Kheralu	4	6	10
Vadnagar	5	13	18
Unjha	4	10	14
Chansama	5	8	13
Dehgam	5	8	13

Naosari District.

Name of the Municipality.	Number of Members.		
	Officials.	Elected.	Total.
Billimora	4	8	12
Kathor	4	10	14
Vyara	6	12	18
Songadh	4	8	12

Amreli District.

Name of the Municipality.	Number of Members.		
	Officials.	Elected.	Total.
Damnagar	4	8	12
Dhari	5	9	14
Kodinar	9	9	18
Dwarka	8	10	18
Beyt	4	10	14

The total number of meetings held by the 26 Municipalities named above was 153, giving an average of six meetings for each during the year. The average attendance of the Members was 6:9.

Income.—The following table shows the annual income of the several Municipalities of the State under the different heads :—

Heads of Income.				1905-06.	1904-05.
I. Grants from Government—					
Ordinary	....	....	....	45,266	46,991
Special	....	....	....	25,578	27,816
Total..				70,844	74,807
II. Municipal Rates and Taxes—					
Tolls on roads and ferries	....	....	....	.....	4,155
Octroi	....	....	....	.....	5,199
Conservancy rates	....	....	....	649	658
Fees, &c.	....	....	....	109	158
Total....				758	10,170

Heads of Income.	1905-06.	1904-05.
III. Other sources of revenue—		
Sale proceeds of land and produce of land.	239	224
Sale of manure	148	111
Receipts from Markets and Slaughter houses.	512	493
Miscellaneous	3,211	338
Total...	4,110	1,166
Grand Total	75,712	86,143

As stated in the last Annual Report an annual grant is made by the Government to these towns for carrying on municipal work, roughly in accordance with the importance and population of the towns at the rate of 4 annas per head, except in Mehsana and Dehgam in the Kadi District, Songadh in the Naosari District, and Dwarka in the Amreli District, where the grant is 8 annas per head. Besides, a special grant is allotted for widening of roads and other improvements.

The ordinary grants and special grants to these towns are shown in the following table :—

Baroda District.

Towns.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
Petlad	3,144	2,500	5,644
Vaso	1,802	800	2,544
Sojitra	2,176	1,000	3,111
Bhadran	979	700	1,679
Padra	1,705	800	2,505
Saoli	956	600	1,556
Sankheda—			
Bahadarpur	1,243	500	1,743
Sinor	1,067	895	1,962
Makarpura	2,110	.....	2,110
Total	15,182	7,795	22,977

Kadi District.

Towns.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total
Kadi	2,689	5,500	8,189
Kalol	1,330	....	1,330
Vijapur	1,730	3,005	4,735
Mehsana	4,690	.....	4,690
Kheralu	1,567	1,000	2,567
Vadnagar	2,822	1,300	4,122
Unjha	2,016	.....	2,016
Chansama	1,663	.....	1,663
Dehgam	2,010	1,000	3,010
Total	20,517	11,805	32,322

Naosari District.

Towns.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
Billimora	965	1,530	2,495
Kathor	907	150	1,057
Vyara	1,061	156	1,217
Songhad	823	.....	823
Total	3,756	1,836	5,592

Amreli Division.

Towns.	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
Damnagar	751	2,040	2,791
Khari	877	102	979
Dodinar	1,371	1,000	2,371
Dwarka....	1,885	.....	1,885
Beyt	927	1,000	1,927
Total	5,811	4,142	9,953

The Octroi Duties which were levied in these small towns have been abolished under the new Customs tariff except at Kathor.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred by the several Municipalities is Rs. 49,259 against

Rs. 46,824 in the previous year under the following heads :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Administration	8,406	8,044
Public safety—		
Lighting	7,273	6,695
Fire, &c.	415	310
Total....	7,688	7,005
Public Health and Convenience—		
Conservancy	25,115	24,174
Public Works	7,806	6,952
Watering roads .....	....	365
Planting of trees	38	61
Tools and plants	35	192
Miscellaneous	171	31
Total....	33,165	31,775
Grand Total	49,259	46,824

The difference between the two years calls for no explanation.

Markets.—There are markets in the towns of Padra, Sankheda, Billimora, Dwarka and Beyt. It is proposed to construct markets in Saoli, Petlad, Sojitra, Vyara, and Kathor.

Dispensaries.—There are dispensaries in many of these Municipal towns. Proposals have been made for opening new dispensaries in the towns of Bhadran, Vaso and Makarpura.

(d)—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

As stated in the previous Report, since the passing of the Local Boards Act in September 1904, there is no clear line of distinction between the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner and some of the duties imposed on Local Boards. The work of

sanitation in villages has been imposed by the law on Local Boards. The work of vaccination, too, which the Sanitary Commissioner formerly supervised under the control of the Medical Department, is to some extent imposed on Local Boards by the Act. It is not therefore possible to clearly demarcate the work of the Sanitary Commissioner from that of the Local Boards' Officer, who is the Head of all Local Boards and Municipalities. The Sanitary Commissioner has thus virtually become a colleague and helpmate to the Local Boards' Officer—both of them presiding over and supervising the same group of offices.

The Local Boards' Officer, Mr. K.G. Despande, attended, as mentioned in the previous Report, to the administrative matters ; and the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. K. V. Dhurandhar, supervised the sanitation and the health of towns and villages. The duties which devolved upon the Sanitary Commissioner were, as before, the following :—

Meteorological Observations.

Sanitation.

Vital Statistics.

Vaccination.

There is a second class meteorological station in the Central Jail in Baroda town. The results of the readings taken at this Observatory during the year under report may be summarized thus :—
Barometer average monthly records—lowest in July, 29'458, and highest in November, 29'907. The lowest temperature was reached on January 11th, when the thermometer fell to 37°, while the highest point was reached on May 5th,

when it rose to $113^{\circ}5'$. The mean temperature during the year was $77^{\circ}2'$.

The prevailing winds during most part of the year had a decided south-westerly component. The average daily velocity varied from 97 miles in November to 293 miles in May, and the mean daily velocity during the year was 163 miles. The average daily humidity of the air for the year was 43.5 against 42 of the previous year.

(e)—SANITATION.

The Sanitary Commissioner's winter tour commenced on 17th November 1905, and with few interruptions, during which he had to return to Baroda on urgent public business, lasted till 10th June 1906. The tour extended over all the four Districts. He visited 9 Talukas in the Baroda District, 8 Talukas in the Kadi District, 4 Talukas in the Amreli District, and 3 Talukas in the Naosari District.

At the places visited he looked into the general cleanliness of the towns and the adjacent places, gave orders for the removal of such nuisances as could be removed at once, and about the rest made suggestions to the District authorities. The question of the purity of wells, tanks and rivers engaged his attention. The prompt removal of human and animal ordure to places set apart for the purpose was also insisted upon. He reports that progress has been made in this direction.

The question of the removal of sullage water from houses has been engaging the attention of the authorities. In Baroda City a drainage system on

the lines shewn by Mr. Baldwin Latham has been taken in hand, and in some parts of the town, where the drainage is completed, the results are satisfactory. The question with regard to the other towns is not capable of being easily solved. It is beset with peculiar difficulties. The levels are uneven and there is want of sufficient supply of water to flush the drains if they are made. Under the circumstances removal of sullage water in carts in some places is resorted to, and in some other places arrangements are made for experimental septic tanks.

The cleanliness of markets and slaughter-houses is attended to and recommendations for improvement are made where found necessary.

At each place visited, lectures were delivered by the Sanitary Commissioner on various sanitary subjects. Small tracts on sanitary subjects are also being published in the vernacular, and distributed broadcast. Two of this kind, *viz.* "Suggestions for the prevention of Malarial Fever" and "Suggestions for the prevention of Consumption" were issued during the year.

(f)—VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and deaths during the last 3 years are shown in the following table :—

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Births per Mile.	Deaths per mile.
1903-04	39,730	64,892	20·3	33·2
1904-05	43,584	48,227	22·3	24·7
1905-06	42,883	46,221	21·9	23·7

The figures show that there is a decrease in the number of births as compared with those in the previous year. The difference, however, is not great and needs no particular explanation. There is a satisfactory decrease in the number of deaths, showing that the country has been improving from the effects of famine and that the virulence of plague and other epidemics was not severe.

Of the total number of deaths, 31,096 were due to fevers, 4,495 to plague, 145 to cholera, 1,986 to small-pox, 951 to dysentery and diarrhoea, 410 to injuries of various kinds and accidents, and 7,138 to all other causes.

The registration of deaths is in the hands of non-professional men, and consequently many deaths are returned under the head of fever simply because that complaint is the prominent symptom of many acute and chronic diseases. No doubt, malarial and typhoid fevers play a prominent part in the death-roll of this part of the country.

The numbers of attacks and deaths from plague during the year were 6,310 and 4,495 respectively, against 13,030 and 9,360 respectively, during the previous year. The decrease was thus 50 per cent. The figures for the last nine years raise a supposition that plague mortality generally follows in the heels of famine and scarcity; and the prevalence of plague in the current year after the last two years of famine confirm this supposition. The figures for the last nine years are given below :—

Year.	Attacks.	Deaths.
1896-97	}	2,637
1897-98		
1898-99	4,289	3,086
1899-1900	501	365
1900-01	583	350
1901-02	4,838	3,308
1902-03	14,207	10,196
1903-04	19,982	14,949
1904-05	13,030	9,360

(g)—VACCINATION.

There was no change in the strength of the Vaccination Department. It remained the same as in the preceding year, except that two places of Inspectors of Vaccination remained vacant.

The subjoined table gives the number of persons vaccinated during the year under report as compared with the preceding year.

Persons.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-Vaccination.	
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Males	30,520	28,916	2,011	4,055
Females	27,955	26,983	386	645

The total number of persons operated upon during the year 1905-06 was 60,600 against 60,872 in the previous year. The decrease in primary vaccination was due to prevalence of plague in certain Talukas. There was increase in re-vaccination because instructions were issued through the Educational Department to schoolmasters and parents of children going to school to make re-vaccination popular among them.

The Sanitary Commissioner during his tour examines a number of vaccinated children, sees the development of pustules, condition of marks, punctures, quality of lymph, etc., and instructions are issued to the vaccinators for any defects found. The Chief Medical Officer also supervises this work.

The total expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 12,878-13-9 as against Rs. 13,731-11-7 in the previous year. The decrease is due mainly to savings on account of two places of Inspectors having remained vacant as stated above.

REVENUE SECTION E.

(a)—RESERVED FORESTS.

Mr. Gustadji Mediwala continued in charge of this section. The table below shows the alterations in the area of Reserved Forests during the year :—

Name of Range.	Name of Taluka.	Area in Bighas.			
		On 1st. August 1906.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	On 31st July 1906
Mahua	Mahua	11,457	....	....	11,457
	Navsari ...	1,816	....	....	1,816
Vyara	Vyara	91,803	....	....	91,803
Sadedvel	Songhad ...	73,631	....	2,966	70,665
Tapti	Vyara	1,948	....	....	1,948
	Songhad	11,091	2,969	....	14,060
	Vajpur	106,850	....	....	106,850
Vakal	Velachha ...	1,168	....	....	1,168
	Vakal	19,296	55	....	19,351
	Vajpur	106,850	....	....	106,850
Gir.....	Dhari.....	7,848	....	....	7,848
	Kodinar	8,229	....	....	8,229
Sankheda.	Sankheda	13,514	....	....	13,514
	Saoli	24,621	....	....	24,621
	Vaghodia ...	18,966	....	....	18,966
Total...		7,39,223	3,024	2,966	7,39,281

Of the four Districts Kadi alone has no forests. It is under contemplation to bring large tracts of waste land of Dehgam, Atarsumba and Vijapur talukas under silvicultural operations.

Settlement and Demarcation.—The work of marking out the external boundaries by earthen cairns is practically completed. The internal demarcation consists of roads for extraction, inspection and fire lines or narrow coupe boundary lines with cairns erected at angles and at visible

distances. The internal boundaries of the annual coupes (17) were marked out by some 800 cairns.

Working Plan—Preparation.—During the year the work of preparing Working Plans was confined to the Tapti and Vakal Ranges. About 100 square miles of the former were taken in hand by the Assistant Conservator, who made preliminary surveys and estimates. He has collected information necessary for the preparation of the plan. Similar work was carried on and completed by the Working Plan Officer in Vakal Range. The reports for these working plans are under preparation.

Eight annual coupes of Mahua and Vyara were worked, bringing Rs. 20,927 to the State as compared with Rs. 9,726 for the previous year 1904-05. Plan for Sankheda Range sanctioned towards the close of the working season (1904-05) came into force during the year under report. Four coupes were worked fetching Rs. 1,434. From the remaining four Sajas of this Range 96 cart-loads of matured babul were exploited, and of the same four Sajas 1,500 bighas were sown up with babul seeds, as prescribed by the plan.

Plan for Sadadvel Range was also sanctioned along with the Sankheda Plan. To put it into force in the ensuing year, 1906-07, it was necessary to carry out the preliminary work of fixing the boundaries and preparing the coupes (5) during the year under report. Thus in the Mahua, Vyara and Sankheda Ranges in all 17 coupes were prepared during the year for the ensuing year 1906-07.

Buildings and Wells.—There was lack of proper dwelling accommodation for Forest Subordinates. Sanction for Rs. 32,000 for the necessary buildings in Mahua and Vyara Ranges was obtained. The work is taken in hand and contracts are given for some of the buildings.

In addition to three pacca wells sunk during the famine year, four more wells costing Rs. 2,100 were completed in the Gir Forests to remove the deficiency of water supply for cattle brought to graze there from different parts of the Amreli Division.

General Protection.—The number of Forest offences of all nature detected during the year was 157. In only 57 of this number prosecution was instituted, and in all of these the accused were found guilty. This shows that great care was taken in instituting these prosecutions.

Protection from Fire.—Along with the general measures annually carried out, a line 60ft. broad was cut clean along 15 miles of the Dangs (Surat) and another line 100ft. broad and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long between the Nanchhal (Vakal Range) and Vajpur (Tapti Range), costing Rs. 473. Special attention was paid to preserving the exploited coupes from fire, and of the twelve coupes protected, three were partially burnt; of Sankheda and Gim practically the whole, of Mahua-Vyara nearly half, and of Sadadvel, Vakal and Tapti only 18 per cent. escaped fire.

Protection from Cattle.—Of the total area only 45,997 were closed against grazing. Grass was removed from that closed area. In Gir departmental

agency was employed to work out grass for the rayats and Waghers of Okha.

The grazing offences were generally punished by impounding the cattle which had committed the offence. The number thus impounded was only 14.

Sylviculture.—Natural regeneration by seed is far from satisfactory, except in localities that have been immune from fire. Teak seedlings are abundant in the valley of the Tapti, but being repeatedly burnt back they have not the robust vigour of coppice shoots. Regeneration by coppice is generally good, supplemented as it is by suckers in the case of various species.

Artificial reproduction was confined to localities under exploitation, so that the blanks in the coupes worked received special attention. In Saoli and Waghodia "Reserves" the open grass lands were systematically sown up with babul seeds passed through goats. An area of 1,500 bighas was thus covered. The seeds have germinated well.

Khambhalia Mango Plantation.—The plantation work was undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. V. M. Samarth, Sar-Subah, who takes great interest in its progress. It is now three years old, its object is to afford shelter to thousands of pilgrims who collect here at the annual fair held in honor of Unai Mata. Together with the 109 plants put in during the year, the number of trees comes to 282 in all. The nursery contains 1,200 plants in stock for use next year.

Umrat Reboisement work.—A short account of this work is given in last year's Report, and it was continued on the same lines, and some 8,062 more plants, mostly casuarine, nim and babul, were prepared in the nursery there.

Fellings.—Improvement fellings were very limited during the year. Dead and dying trees were exploited from Vakal, Tapti and Sadadvel Ranges, realising Rs. 1,970.

Coppice fellings were carried out according to the sanctioned plans in Mahua, Vyara and Sankheda Ranges.

Minor Forest Produce.—Bamboo forms the principal item of minor forest produce. They were sold on permits issued at the several forest depôts. Dead fuel, fodder and thatching materials were likewise sold under the pass system. Articles like honey, wax, dyeing material, gum and cigar leaves were taken under contract. Grazing was supplied to 62,450 cattle as compared with 37,351 in 1904-05.

Exploitation by the Department.—There was no necessity for undertaking such work as there were ready purchasers for all the material offered for disposal. The boundary and coupe lines only were cut departmentally. The produce thus extracted realised Rs. 925.

Exploitation by Lessees.—The articles sold, including minor produce, fetched Rs. 53,247 against Rs. 39,817 of the previous year.

Exploitation by Purchasers.—Under the permit system a special establishment of depot-keepers

was entertained to issue passes for certain materials at fixed rates. These depôt keepers also checked the materials brought from the forests by all permit-holders.

Exploitation by Free Grants.—Free grant to the rayat is regulated by the Chhapariya-Kat-Niyama, a special regulation, which allows Rs. 5 worth of forest produce to each house-hold of the area named. Rs. 5,957 worth of produce was thus given during the year.

Grass Operations.—The rains failed in Okha in the year under report. 2,231 cattle from that Taluka were taken to the grazing grounds of the Gir Range, which is supplied with 20 kacha and 7 pacca wells. Grass was cut and collected departmentally from Govindpur “*bid*”, and there being no local demand, it was stacked for future emergency. Rs. 402 were spent in the work.

(b)—UNRESERVED FORESTS.

Previously these forests were under the management of the Forest Department. In accordance with the standing rules of the Revenue Department, the grass only was auctioned by the officers of the Revenue Department. This dual jurisdiction was considered a cause of harrassment, and the difficulty was solved by transferring the whole management of the unreserved forests to the local Revenue authorities. The change was embodied in the revised Regulation for Trees—“Zad Niyam” and made applicable to all Talukas brought under Revenue Survey and Settlement, except the

densely wooded Sub-Taluka of Vajpur (including Nanchhal). The latter alone remained under the management of the Forest Department.

During the year clean cuttings of timber trees only were carried on in the unreserved forest of Gundi, Karod, Bargam and Kherwada, Vadpada Saja, fetching in all Rs. 29,764. The unreserved forest of the forest villages of Vyara contributed Rs. 7,470. With regard to unreserved forests managed by the Revenue Department the sale proceeds of six of important species of trees is now credited to Forest Department, while the rest goes in the revenue accounts. The returns for these six species from all Talukas (under Revenue Department) during the year came to Rs. 460 only. Thus the total realisation from unreserved forests was Rs. 37,694.

Financial Results.—The total realizations of the last five years are given below :—

Year.	Demand.	Actual Realisations.
	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	91,152	83,364
1902-03	58,582	54,828
1903-04	89,177	88,552
1904-05	1,21,039	1,18,303
1905-06	1,54,426	1,52,519

Adding Rs. 4,842 collected out of the outstanding arrears, the total cash realization during 1905-06 was Rs. 1,57,361 from reserved and unreserved forests.

The total expenditure for five years is shown below :—

Year.	Expenditure.
	Rs.
1901-02	53,812
1902-03	52,451
1903-04	54,607
1904-05	63,939
1905-06	68,890

On the whole, Mr. Mediwala's work has been very satisfactory, and he has succeeded in placing the working of the Forest Department on a sound and scientific basis, so as to make it beneficial to the public and a source of substantial revenue to the State.

IX.—LAND SETTLEMENT.

(a)—SURVEY-SETTLEMENT WORK.

The history of Land Settlements in the Baroda State has been given in the previous reports.

Mr. Seddon continued in charge of the Settlement Department during the year, and performed his duties with his usual tact, ability, and sound judgment.

The principal work done during the year is noted below :—

Vyara Taluka.—Proposals for the original settlement of the Vyara Taluka were submitted. They were considered by the Council and submitted to His Highness. The settlement has now been sanctioned for 30 years.

Padra Taluka.—Proposals for the revision settlement of the Padra Taluka were submitted. They were considered by the Council and placed before His Highness. The settlement has since been sanctioned for 30 years.

Measurement and Classification Work.—Revision measurement and classification work was completed of three Talukas, viz., Sinor, Naosari and Gandevi. The Settlement Commissioner inspected the last two Talukas, and collected all the necessary information for compilation of the Settlement Reports.

The revision measurement was also completed of Dabhoi Taluka and of Damnager Taluka. Fifteen other isolated villages were also measured ; and the classification was finished in thirteen of them.

Petlad Taluka.—The Jamabandi Office introduced the new Settlement rates in 68 villages of Petlad Taluka and 30 villages of Siswa Sub-Taluka. It also examined and checked the revenue papers, and approved the Jamabandi of 15 villages of Petlad and 30 villages of Siswa.

The question about the Village Service in Petlad Taluka was taken up and settled on an improved basis, and the new system was generally introduced during the year.

Other Talukas.—New Settlement rates were also introduced in 9 isolated villages of other Talukas, and the Jamabandi Office examined and checked the revenue papers and approved the Jamabandi of 16 isolated villages.

City Survey.—The work of house to house survey in the Baroda City was continued. The measurement of 9,851 houses was completed, and inquiries were made and decisions passed in 2,546 cases, and 342 *Sanads* were prepared to be given to the owners of properties.

At the close of the previous year, 9 city survey appeals were left undecided. During the year 155 new appeals were received. Out of these, 112 were decided and 52 were pending at the close of the year under report.

(b)—BARKHALI BRANCH.

Barkhali Patrahs.—The final Barkhali Patrahs of the remaining 8 villages in Padra Taluka, of 43 villages out of 46 in Saoli Taluka, of 26 Mewasi villages in the Kadi District, of one village in Sinor Taluka, and of one village in Visnagar Taluka, were prepared.

Barkhali Land.—About 4,150 bighas of Barkhali land assessed at Rs. 9,481 were resumed owing to failure of heirs, resignations, non-payment of Settlement dues, non-performance of Devasthan service, death of Bathamania, Vechania, and Gharania landholders, mortgage and sale of Devasthan lands, and by fixing cash payment in lieu of land.

923 Settlement orders were passed about Barkhali land in Inami villages in Baroda, Kadi and Naosari Districts, and 29 orders were passed about land in Sarkari villages.

1,548 Barkhali land succession cases were disposed of, and Rs. 14,539 were charged as Nazarana in 396 cases. Land measuring 251 bighas was purchased for Rs. 5,911.

44 *Sanads* were issued, out of which 23 were of the first class in exchange for those of the second class. The first class *Sanad* authorizes the holder to mortgage or sell the Barkhali land without the permission of the Government. The second class *Sanad* does not allow any such mortgage or sale, except with the permission of the Government and on payments of a certain Nazarana.

Village Cases.—Orders regarding 17 Inami villages were passed. Of these three were resumed and the rest continued. The amount of Settlement on these last 14 villages was Rs. 10,774, and the amount of assessment on the 3 resumed villages was Rs. 11,261.

In the Cash Branch 205 claims were disposed of. The amount claimed was Rs. 35,196, out of which

Rs. 17,103 were continued. Allowances of the annual value of Rs. 843 were purchased for Rs. 12,375.

In the Watan Branch 40 claims were disposed of. The total amount claimed was Rs. 8,778, of which Rs. 7,913 were continued on the usual conditions of service. Watan to the annual value of Rs. 221 were purchased on payment of Rs. 2,651.

One hundred and eighteen non-guaranteed Garas cases were dealt with. Out of Rs. 2,781 claimed, Rs. 2,504 were continued and Rs. 277 discontinued. Garas of the annual value of Rs. 60 was purchased.

There were 50 appeals to His Highness, of which 39 were rejected, 6 allowed, and 5 remanded. 3,309 petitions were received. These, with the balance of the previous year, made a total of 4,140, of which 3,242 were disposed of during the year under report.

In the Loans Branch, four new loans of the aggregate amount of Rs. 38,000 were advanced. The balance due to Government to the end of July 1906 was Rs. 3,90,800. Recovery during the year amounted to Rs. 34,573.

Expenditure.—The accounts of the Settlement and Barkhali branches are kept together. The total expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 2,39,623. The increase is mainly due to the entertainment of additional survey and measuring parties for revision survey operations.

(c) — GARAS TENURES.

During the year under report the Garas Office was transferred to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Seddon, under the special sanction of

the Government of India, as mentioned in the previous Report. The work done by the Garas Office may be divided into two classes : (1) enquiries into and decisions on applications made to the office by guaranteed Garasias about claims to land or cash, or in matters of succession, &c.; (2) correspondence with the Residency and the conduct of cases before the Residency, when the Garasias appeal to the British Government.

The work coming under the first head, done during the year under report, is shown in the following table :—

Office Cases.

Nature of Case.	Balance from previous year.	Cases filed in 1905-06,	Total.	Disposed of within the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
New claims to land	24	15	39	20	19
Succession cases.	18	62	80	47	33
Claims by co-sharers	8	39	47	25	22
New claims to cash .....	....	5	5	5	---
Miscellaneous claims	71	190	261	204	57
Total..	121	311	432	301	131

The out-turn of work generally seems satisfactory, but the number of succession cases and miscellaneous cases which remained undisposed of is pretty large.

The work coming under the second head, *viz.*, references to the Residency, done during the year, is shown on next page :—

Residency References.

Balance from previous year.	Fresh References in 1905-06.	Total.	Disposed of in 1905-06.	Pending at the end of the year
21	277	298	298	....

This disposal of work was very satisfactory.

Against the decision of the Garas Assistant, appeals were heard by Mr. Seddon. The result of these appeals is shown below :—

Office Appeals.

Pending at the end of the previous year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed or modified.	Cases remanded.	Summarily rejected or otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
44	73	117	29	25	5	9	49

With respect to the appeals preferred to the Residency against our orders, 71 decisions were received as shown below:—

Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed	Decisions revised and modified.	Total.
14	45	12	71

The large number of our decisions which were reversed or modified is significant.

The Garas Assistant continued his inspection of the Garas work done in the Taluka offices during the year under report, and visited nine Talukas, viz., Padra, Vijapur, Mehsana, Kalol, Dehgam, Dabhoi,

the Government of India, as mentioned in the previous Report. The work done by the Garas Office may be divided into two classes : (1) enquiries into and decisions on applications made to the office by guaranteed Garasias about claims to land or cash, or in matters of succession, &c.; (2) correspondence with the Residency and the conduct of cases before the Residency, when the Garasias appeal to the British Government.

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The Garas Assistant continued his inspection of the Garas work done in the Taluka offices during the year under report, and visited nine Talukas, viz., Padra, Vijapur, Mehsana, Kalol, Dehgam, Dabhoi,

Sinor, Choranda and Sidhpur. He took steps to prevent mistakes in future, and instructed the Vahivatdars to pay more attention to this special work. Mr. Vinayek Anant continued as Garas Assistant and rendered good service.

The total expenditure of the office for the year under report was Rs. 9,239.

X—FINANCE.

(a)—BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dayabhai Harjivandas Nanavati, B.A., continued to hold the post of Accountant-General during the year, and performed his duties with his usual ability and zeal. The functions of the Finance Department are threefold, viz., Audit, Accounts, and Finance. The nature of this threefold work is briefly mentioned in the previous Report.

For convenience of work the Department is divided into several branches. In the previous Report, eight branches were mentioned. Since the introduction of the Local Boards from 1st August 1905, one branch has been added for inspection of the Local Boards' accounts. Thus, during the year under report, there were in all nine branches. A brief account of their work is given below :—

(1) *Main Branch*.—Also called the Correspondence Branch. This is the controlling and directing office of the Department, and the Accountant-General himself presides over it and looks into all important matters appertaining to it. All references from other Departments involving questions bearing directly or indirectly on the finances of the State are disposed of here. Similarly, all orders for payments from the Treasuries on sanctions or orders issued by His Highness or the Departmental Heads, and orders for regulating the supply of coins and remittances of surplus balances at convenient Treasuries are issued from here, as

also all circular orders for facilitating and improving the work of the Department.

(2) *Civil Audit Branch*.—The Assistant Accountant-General presides over this Branch, and all vouchers excepting those relating to the Public Works and Military offices, are inspected here on the post-audit system. 65,470 vouchers were audited during the year under review, and Rs. 5,170 paid away by mistake were recovered. Sixty-two new pensions were sanctioned during that period. At the close of the year the total number of Civil Pensioners was 315, who drew an aggregate pension of Rs. 56,673 a year.

(3) *Military Audit Branch*.—All vouchers relating to Military expenditure are post-audited here, except the Shilledari and Shibandi supplementary pay abstracts, which are pre-audited. 4,379 vouchers were audited during the year, and Rs. 1,190 paid away through mistake recovered. Thirty-five new pensions were sanctioned during the period. The total number of Military pensioners at the close of the year was 646, drawing an aggregate pension of Rs. 53,598 a year. The Assistant Accountant-General in charge of this Branch inspected the accounts of several Military Karkhanas, over and above his own office work.

(4) *Public Works Audit Branch*.—This Branch continued to exercise audit control over Public Works, Railways, A class Municipalities, and the Baroda and Visnagar Banks. The accounts of the Baroda Municipality (B class) were also audited here. The Baroda Spinning and Weaving Mill was sold in the year 1904-05, but the accounts relating

to the same had to be audited and were closed during the year under report. During this period the Gandevis Sugar Factory was sold off and its accounts were audited and closed about the end of the year. About 32,924 vouchers were audited in this Branch. Errors aggregating to Rs. 1,948 representing irregular or over-charges were discovered.

The inspection of His Highness's Railway accounts at Bombay and Ajmer was continued as before. This inspection falls under two heads—about receipts realized and about expenditure incurred. As a result of audit of the receipt side of accounts, errors and omissions amounting to Rs. 4,675 were detected, and these were mostly accepted by the Railway authorities. The audit of the expenditure side of accounts brought in a refund of Rs. 213 on account of small miscellaneous errors, and a credit of Rs. 23,812 on account of previous year's rents of dwelling-houses on His Highness's Mehsana and Kalol Railways. By the detection of this discrepancy, a permanent increase of revenue by about Rs. 1,000 a year on the Mehsana and Kalol Railways has been secured. On account of removal of Turntable and Engine Shed materials from Petlad to Cambay, the Railway authorities admitted our claim for Rs. 12,169. Other important questions are pending inquiry.

(5) *Inspection Branch.*—This Branch continued inspection of accounts of all the Departments, except the Military and Public Works, by actually taking stock of the treasure and inspecting local accounts. The Assistant Accountant-General in

charge of this Branch travelled 240 days in the Districts and inspected 178 offices. The following table shows the offices inspected :—

Taluka and Sub-Divisional Revenue Offices.	22
Offices of Civil Courts.....	10
Offices of Magistrates.....	9
Police Offices	17
Medical Offices	12
Jail Offices	2
Municipal Offices	9
Customs, Excise and Opium Offices.....	16
Religious Institutions	5
School Offices.....	60
Forest Office	1
Registration Offices	10
Agricultural Banks and Seed Depots	3
Government Garden Office	1
Stamp Vendor's Daftar	1

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In addition to this, 48 Offices were inspected in the Baroda City in the rainy season. Errors amounting to Rs. 5,726 were discovered.

(6) *Local Boards Inspection Branch.*—Two Inspecting Auditors, one for Baroda and Naosari Districts and another for Kadi and Amreli Districts, with adequate clerical establishments, were sanctioned for this work. To meet the costs thereof a deduction of one per cent. on the annual income of the Boards was directed to be made and credited to Government. The inspection of seven B Class Municipalities was also entrusted to these auditors, and a charge of one per cent. was directed to be

recovered from the Municipal incomes. The inspection of the Baroda City Municipality Accounts was entrusted to a separate Auditor. The Auditors travelled 210 days, and visited almost all the Talukas in their charge.

The amount of costs recovered at 1 per cent. from the Local Boards was Rs. 4,710 and that recovered from the seven B Class Municipalities was Rs. 915; the total recovery was Rs. 5,625. Against this, the cost of the auditing establishment was Rs. 4,301. It is too early to judge of the results of this inspection, but so far they have been satisfactory.

(7) *Compilation of Accounts Branch.*—The final accounts of the State are compiled here from the daily sheets received from the Central Treasury at Baroda, and from the monthly sheets received from the Taluka and other Treasuries. The accounts of tributes (both Jamabandi and Ghasdana) received from the Treasuries in Mahikanta, Rewakanta, Palanpur and Kathiawar Agencies, are also compiled here. The statements of total yearly receipts and disbursements were prepared in time. The total receipts and disbursements of the year under review will be shown further on.

(8) *Central Treasury.*—Mr. Anandrao Govind Dighe was in charge of the Central Treasury. The total receipts during the year, including adjustments, in this Treasury amounted to Rs. 4,00,01,247 and the total disbursements came to Rs. 3,96,17,399. The cash receipts and disbursements came to over 68 lacs and 64 lacs respectively, giving a monthly

average of over 5 lacs in receipts as well as disbursements. Mr. Dighe did his work with his accustomed care and ability.

The cash balance in this Treasury at the close of the year under report was Rs. 16,53,858 against Rs. 12,70,010 of the previous year.

The transactions carried on with the Bank of Bombay including its Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad branches, amounted, during the year, to about 1 crore and 61 lacs in remittances, and 1 crore and 57 lacs in withdrawals.

(9) *Stamp Branch*.—This Branch continued under the supervision of the Central Treasury Officer. The revenue from the sale of stamps during the year was Rs. 4,71,420 against Rs. 4,11,898 in the previous year.

Water marked documentary stamp papers of different higher values numbering about 5,50,644, for which there was no demand, were converted into Court Fee Stamps of smaller values of 2, 4 and 8 annas.

General.—Much additional work was thrown upon the Accountant-General as Member of the Council, as President of the Committee appointed to dispose of old and useless ornaments, and as Member of the Committee appointed to inspect the articles purchased by His Highness in Europe and received here. All these multifarious duties were performed with his accustomed care, diligence and foresight.

The Accountant-General speaks favourably of his Assistants and Superintendents. Mr. Chunilal

Jethabhai, Assistant Accountant-General, P. W. Branch, was particularly useful in detecting errors in the Railway accounts, as has been stated before.

Mr. Balwantrao Abaji Patwardhan obtained a badge of distinction in recognition of the good work he did on the Committee appointed to revise the Village, Taluka, District and Head Office forms of revenue accounts.

(b)—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The Receipts and Disbursements of the year under review, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following tables :—

Receipts.

No.	Description of Items.	1904-05.	1905-06.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	58,03,163	97,59,260
2	Miscellaneous Revenue	1,33,390	2,06,899
3	Forests	1,12,159	1,51,404
4	Excise	7,17,299	8,14,978
5	Customs	5,35,575	6,63,823
6	Stamps	4,11,898	4,71,420
7	Registration	64,086	72,127
8	Tributes, &c., received through the Residency	5,31,424	8,22,818
9	Do. do. received direct.	8,147	7,820
10	Interest	4,00,283	3,94,018
11	Opium	16,59,334	24,98,196
12	Railways	4,58,691	6,31,369
13	Mill	13,183	(Sold)
14	Judicial fees and fines.	51,465	57,105
15	Jail	22,663	21,801
16	Education	1,18,225	95,532
17	Municipalities	20,072	6,925

Receipts.—contd.

No.	Description of Items.	1904-05.	1905-06.
		Rs.	Rs.
18	Public Works Department.	1,03,361	6,28,964
19	Mint	500	.....
20	Miscellaneous, including Salt, Ferries, Police, Medical, Press, Army, Bank, General and Miscellaneous.	1,60,884	3,20,192
	Total	1,13,80,802	1,76,24,651

Disbursements.

No.	Description of Items.	1904-05.	1905-06.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	19,67,554	17,75,580
2	Other Civil Establishments.	99,001	1,21,405
3	Forests	63,939	68,890
4	Stamps	18,576	20,883
5	Registration	31,262	32,664
6	Tributes	68	.....
7	Opium	13,83,872	23,89,670
8	Railways .....	.....	.....
9	Mill	2,53,823	.....
10	Palace	27,71,365	20,74,578
11	General Administration		
	(a) Tour Expenses .....	.....	2,94,102
	(b) Central Offices	4,95,859	4,70,830
12	Judicial Department	3,10,232	3,65,412
13	Police	7,31,846	7,37,170
14	Jail	44,904	49,975
15	Education	6,74,011	6,98,851
16	Medical	1,63,874	1,68,099
17	Printing Press	92,772	82,230
18	Municipalities	1,51,666	2,88,848
19	Public Works	16,28,656	16,17,545
20	Army	21,60,191	21,18,164
21	DevasthanDharmadaya	3,03,706	3,12,042
22	Assamdars, Nemnook-dars, &c.	7,32,795	8,03,549
23	Extraordinary	1,16,186	1,70,991
24	Local Boards .....	.....	4,45,000
25	Miscellaneous (including interest, miscellaneous, &c.)	3,90,135	6,04,015
	Total	1,45,86,293	1,57,10,494

Causes of Increase in Receipts.—Land Revenue shows an increase of Rs. 39,56,097, the reason being that the year proved a good one to the cultivators. The collections include Rs. 4,44,948 for local cess. The increase was partly due to the collection of past arrears.

Miscellaneous Revenue shows an increase of Rs. 68,509. This was due to the introduction of the Income Tax throughout the State.

Forest shows an increase of Rs. 39,245 over the revenue of the previous year, and it was due to improvements in forest administration.

The increase under the head Excise amounts to Rs. 97,679, due mainly to the separation of the toddy farm from the liquor farm in the Naosari District.

The revenue under the Customs head shows a rise by Rs. 1,28,248, mainly due to the tariff reforms mentioned elsewhere.

The increase of Rs. 59,522 in the revenue from stamps was due to a greater sale of both court fee and documentary stamps on account of the comparative prosperity of the year. Registration shows an increase of Rs. 8,041 for the same reasons.

Tributes show an increase of Rs. 2,41,394, but it was mainly due to the adjustments of remissions of tribute of past years of the Rewakanta Chiefs.

Opium shows a revenue of nearly 25 lacs ; but these are gross receipts, and the cost price of the opium sold, together with the amount of pass-duty on opium sold in Bombay, has to be deducted. After such deduction the net income comes to Rs. 8,06,924.

Railways show an increase of Rs. 1,72,678. It is due to the extension of seven miles of the Railway, increase of traffic, and the enhancement of rates on the Dabhoi Chandod line.

The receipts under the head Public Works show an increase of over 5 lacs ; but these receipts contain an item of Rs. 5,89,912, being the amount spent, in former years, on Irrigation Works and debited to Public Works. As Irrigation Works are considered reproductive, the cost thereof is credited to the Public Works, and charged to the Capital Account.

The increase under other heads calls for no particular remarks.

Causes of Decrease in Receipts.—The head showing an appreciable decrease under receipts is Education. The decrease is Rs. 22,693. The fall is not real. In the previous year Rs. 32,000 was received from certain religious institutions for expenses of the Orphanage managed by the State. The amount was not on account of annual contribution, but on account of several past years. In the year under review such contribution was only Rs. 2,600.

The decrease under the head of Municipalities is not real, being due to the incomes of "B" towns being separated from the general account.

The decrease under other heads is trifling and calls for no explanation.

Causes of Increase in Disbursements.—There is an increase of Rs. 22,404 under the head Other Civil Establishments. It was due to entertaining temporary establishments under Customs and Excise Department.

Under the head General Administration there is an item of Rs. 2,94,102 for tour expenses. They are a part of the expenses of the seventh Europe trip of His Highness the Maharaja.

Judicial Department shows an increase of Rs. 55,180, due mainly to the appointments of Public Prosecutors, and to the employment of temporary establishments for disposal of old records, &c.

The increase of Rs. 24,840 under Education is due to the progressive policy of the State.

The rise of about Rs. 1,37,182 under the head Municipality is due to the payment made to the Baroda City Municipality of the full annual grant of Rs. 1,30,000 for two years, to enable that body to push on the drainage works. Additional grants were also made to the B Class Municipalities, in lieu of the revenues from excise, customs, and tolls, previously given to them.

The increase under Extraordinary Charges is due to the adjustment of past years' suspense accounts under famine.

The Local Boards were established from the commencement of 1905-06, and the amounts allotted for Public Works, Vaccination, and Gramyashalas (Village Schools), amount for Rs. 4,45,000 put under that head.

Miscellaneous head includes an adjustment of two large sums. By the sale of the State Mill there was a loss of Rs. 1,35,000 in the capital account. The remissions granted by the Government of India to the Rewakantha Tributaries amounted to Rs. 2,30,781. The adjustment of

these two sums principally accounts for the increase under this head.

The increase under other heads calls for no particular explanation.

Causes of Decrease in Disbursements.—The decrease of Rs. 1,91,974 under the head Land Revenue is due to the pay of Patels and other village servants being paid in August 1906, under the new Chakariat Rules, which will appear in the account for 1906-07, and partly due to the transfer of Village School expenditure to the Local Boards.

The Cotton Mill was sold in 1904-05 and thus there was no expenditure under that head.

The decrease of over 6 lacs under Palace is chiefly due to the fact that in the previous year there was an adjustment of about 6 lacs on account of Jewellery purchased from Javeri Uttamchand by a previous Ruler, as mentioned in the previous Report. There was no such adjustment in the year under report.

The decrease under the head Central Offices is partly due to the fact that the pay of Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, who acted as Naib Diwan and Famine Commissioner, was not charged to the Minister's Office but to the Famine Department.

The Army shows a decrease of Rs. 42,027, due to the usual curtailments at the time of successions.

The other items showing any decrease do not call for special remarks.

(c)—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

The year 1905-06 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 34,28,395. The debts due to Government under

different heads, *viz.*, Loans, investments in Railways and in Government and other Securities, suspense accounts, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,27,64,818. Thus the total assets amounted to Rs. 2,61,93,213.

Against the above assets there were liabilities on account of deposits, loans, funds, &c., amounting to Rs. 23,53,606.

Thus the real financial strength of the State at the commencement of the year under report was Rs. 2,38,39,607, exclusive of opium and opium juice in stock.

The *net receipts* during the year amounted to Rs. 1,51,12,686 and the *net disbursements* amounted to Rs. 1,31,42,332 ; thus there was a surplus of about 20 lacs against a deficit of about 28 lacs in the previous year.

The year under report closed with a cash balance of Rs. 48,81,208 and the debts due to the State under various heads, such as loans, capital account, suspense accounts and the like, amounted to Rs. 2,40,42,703. Thus the total assets amounted to Rs. 2,89,23,911, exclusive of the opium and opium juice in stock.

Against the above assets there were liabilities due by the State on account of deposits, loans, funds, &c., amounting to Rs. 31,68,465.

If the above liabilities are deducted from the above assets, the net assets amounted to Rs. 2,57,55,445, as against Rs. 2,38,39,607, the assets at the close of the previous year. The comparative prosperity of the year accounts for this satisfactory result.

XI.—EDUCATION.

(a)—ORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Department was under the control of Mr. Jamshedji A. Dalal, M.A., LL.B., upto the 1st of July 1906, on which date he retired from service, handing over the charge to Mr. A. M. Masani, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Biology at the Baroda College, who has since continued to act as the Head of this Department.

In the previous year the Department had 1,266 schools under its immediate control. In the year under report there were 688 such institutions. The reason of this decrease was that 578 Village Schools were transferred to the control of the Local Boards from the commencement of the year under report.

English is taught in twenty-three of these institutions, *viz.*, 1 Arts College, 3 High Schools, 14 Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and 5 Grant-in-aid Schools.

For Vernacular education there were 591 regular Vernacular Schools, 9 Special Institutions, 3 Fund Schools, 47 Grant-in-aid Schools, 9 Grant-in-aid Infant Schools, 4 schools under inspection, and 2 Orphanages.

The total expenditure incurred for maintaining these institutions, and for other purposes like Scholarships in Europe, encouragement to authors and book depôts, was Rs. 7,09,210 ; and the total receipts were only Rs. 92,580.

(b)—ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Baroda College.—As mentioned in the previous Report, the College is affiliated to the Bombay

University in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Law. It was first opened in 1882 and began only with a Previous Class, but has progressed step by step. It sends up students for the M. A. degree, the B. Sc. in Science, and the first LL.B. Examination in Law. The College continued to maintain its high reputation both for excellence of teaching and for success at annual examinations.

Besides the Principal and the Vice-Principal, the College Staff had 7 other Professors, 2 Fellows, one Sanskrit Teacher, one Lecturer in French, 2 Laboratory Assistants, and one Librarian.

The Principal Mr. A. B. Clarke, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, was on leave from 4th March 1905, and joined his duties in February 1906.

Mr. Aravind A. Ghose acted as Principal during the absence of Mr. Clarke. He went on three months' leave from March 1906. On the expiry of that period, he joined his duties, but again took 12 months' leave from 18th June 1906.

Mr. Tapidas D. Mehta, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, retired from the State service from 18th June 1906, after a long and successful career of over 32 years.

The English work of Mr. Ghose was entrusted, in his absence, to Mr. Dorabji M. Patel, B.A., of the Baroda High School ; and Mr. N. A. Narvane, B.A., of the same school, was temporarily appointed to act for Mr. Tapidas.

On the appointment of Professor A. M. Masani to act as Minister of Education as mentioned above,

Mr. M. K. Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L. M. & S., who was Professor of Physics and Chemistry, was appointed Professor of Biology ; and Mr. N. D. Nanavati, B.Sc., who was Professor of Chemistry at the Kala Bhavan, was appointed to act for Mr. Kanga as a temporary measure.

In place of Professor Jagjivan Shah, M.A., LL.B., whose untimely death was referred to in the previous report, Mr. Dayabhai L. Purohit, B.A., LL.B., acted as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy and Lecturer in Law. Mr. Purohit has this year passed the Examination for the degree of M. A.

The other Professors mentioned in the previous report continued to discharge their duties referred to therein.

There were 206 students on the College Rolls at the end of the year under report, as against 225 in the previous year. The number is expected to increase in the current year, as a new third hostel providing accommodation for 60 students has been built. There will be then room for altogether 160 students in the residential quarters attached to the College and the High School.

The total expenditure on the College was Rs. 61,580. The fees came to about Rs. 12,317. The total annual cost of educating each pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 212 against Rs. 205 in the previous year. There was this increase because the average monthly number of students had fallen from 228 to 214.

The results of the different examinations are shown in the following statement :—

Name of Examination.	Number of Students sent up.	Number of Students passed.
Previous	80	35
Intermediate Arts	52	28
B.A.	33	19
Intermediate Science.....	4	2
B. Sc.	3	3
First LL.B.	16	13

The Chemical and Physical Laboratories were greatly strengthened, and an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of apparatus. The annual contingent grant for the purchase of chemicals was raised to Rs. 500.

High Schools.—Besides the Baroda High School, there are Government High Schools at Pattan and Amreli, and Grant-in-aid High Schools at Naosari and Gandevi. The following table shows the results at the Matriculation Examination achieved by these five High Schools :—

Name of the High School.	Number of Students sent up.	Number of Students passed.
Baroda	94	55
Pattan	19	10
Amreli.....	8	6
Naosari	24	10
Gandevi	7	4

Mr. Hasabnis, B.A., Head Master of the Baroda High School, after thirty years' service, retired on pension in July 1906.

The number of students in the Baroda High School was increasing, and it was found impossible to accommodate them all. The Principal asked for

a second High School in the city to relieve the congestion. The Government decided to encourage private enterprise by allowing a private High School to be opened on the Grant-in-aid principle. Mr. Hiralal J. Majmudar has undertaken the work, and a High School has been opened since November 1906.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Dalal, inspected the Pattan and the Amreli High School during the year, and was pleased with the work done. The Government has, this year, opened a Boarding-house attached to the Amreli High School. It will accommodate 25 students, and the charge will be only Rs. 6 per head.

Attention has been given to physical exercise at these Schools. The Government makes a grant for the purchase of cricket kit.

To the Grant-in-aid School at Naosari, the Minister, Mr. Kersaspji R. Dadachanji, made a donation of Rs. 1,400 for the purchase of scientific apparatus.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—There were 14 Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools as mentioned in the previous Report in the different Talukas of the State. The status of the school at Padra was raised, and a fifth Standard class was added to it. The establishment of boarding-houses near the Petlad School and the Padra School has attracted many pupils.

Besides these there were three Grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools, one at Naosari, one at Vesma, and one at Dhermaj. The last was recognised during the year under report.

Attendance in the English Teaching Schools.—The total number of students in the different Schools described above, in which English is taught, during the last three years, is shown in the following statement :—

Institutions.	Number of Students.		
	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
3 High Schools.....	1,007	1,126	1,246
14 Anglo-Vernacular Schools.....	1,423	1,436	1,599
4 Grant-in-aid Schools	493	483	501
1 „ at Dharmaaj .....	....	....	120
Total....	2,923	3,095	3,466

Adding to this the number of students at the Baroda College, we find that the total number of students in English teaching institutions was 3,672.

Scholarships.—Several scholarships are granted by His Highness from his private purse, of the aggregate value of Rs. 696-9-0 per month, to different Educational Institutions, both in and outside the State. Four students passed B.A. and one L. M. & S. Examination with the help of these Scholarships during the year. Besides these Scholarships, Rs. 2,400 were paid to the Deccan Association at Poona for the purpose of spreading education among the Mahrattas of that place. The total amount spent for Khangi Scholarships was Rs. 11,397 during the year under report.

Education outside India.—During the year under report, five students were sent outside India at State expense for learning different useful subjects. Mr. Nandnath K. Dikshit, B.A., was sent to England, and M. Pinakiprasad M. Desai, B.A., to America for the study of pedagogy; Mr. M. R. Ghadiali was sent to Manchester for the study of Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering. Messrs. Jayaram J. Savant, L.C.E., and Vasudev G. Gokhale, B.A., were sent to Japan for the study of Electrical Engineering and Mining and Metallurgy, respectively. Those sent to America and England were given an annual scholarship of £150 over and above their *bona-fide* educational expenses, while those sent to Japan were given Rs. 75 per month.

Dr. S. B. Jathar of Poona had gone to England to learn the manufacture of “Acids, Alkalies and Salts.” As is mentioned in the previous Report, a scholarship of £8 per month was continued to him.

Expenditure on English Education.—The expenditure incurred on account of English education and the receipts of the several Institutions noted above for the last three years is given below :—

	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Expenditure	1,53,965	1,52,711	1,57,013
Receipts	31,123	31,678	34,739

(c)—VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

The number of Vernacular Schools of all kinds and of the pupils attending them is given in the following statement :—

Year.	Government Boys' Schools.		Government Girls' Schools.		Other Institutions.		Total.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Boys.	Number of Schools.	Number of Girls.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils.
1904-05. ..	496	46,897	94	12,317	653	22,435	1,243	31,649
1905-06 ..	494	50,436	99	8,223	72	5,788	665	64,447

The decrease in the number of schools and the number of pupils was due to the transfer of 578 Village Schools to the control of the Local Boards from 1st August 1905, referred to above.

The expenditure on the 593 Government Vernacular Schools shown in the above table (494 for boys and 99 for girls) was about Rs. 3,82,000, giving a high average of Rs. 644 a year for each school. On the other hand, the 578 humbler Vernacular Schools transferred to the control of Local Boards cost less than Rs. 100 a year each.

Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools.—There were 56 private schools in receipt of grants from Government under the Rules. Rs. 2,638 were thus granted to these institutions. Of these 47 were regular schools and 9 were Infant schools. The number of pupils at the former was 2,859 and at the latter 1,164.

The number of towns and villages having schools of the Educational Department was 420. All towns and villages of over 1,000 inhabitants had the advantage of Government Schools.

(d)—FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Female Training College was opened in 1882 for training Women for the post of School Mistresses. The number attending this College was 32 against 26 in the previous year. The State gives Scholarships varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 4 per month to the scholars according to the class they attend. The course prescribed is one of four years. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,749, out of which Rs. 1,112 were for Scholarships. The average annual cost for each scholar was Rs. 242. The Lady Superintendent, Miss Mary Bhore, continued to do her work with her characteristic zeal and energy.

A class for Lace-making has been introduced in the College, and the art is taught by Miss D'Arcy under the supervision of Miss Bhore. The lace-making work done by the pupils was exhibited at the Industrial Exhibition held at Benares in December 1905, and was greatly appreciated by the visitors. A Lace-making class has been introduced with some success in the Songad Dhanka Girls' Boarding School.

The special subjects taught in the Girls' Schools are referred to in the previous Report. Embroidery, Drawing, and Practical Cookery are taught in the Schools at Baroda, Pattan, Naosari, Petlad and Visnagar, music forming an additional subject

in the first three schools and at the Female Training College. Plain needlework is taught in all Girls' Schools, and Kindergarten materials are supplied every year to these institutions. Sanskrit is also taught in the Gujarati and Marathi Girls' Schools attached to the Training College.

With the idea of introducing English education, two English teachers have been provided in these schools, and it appears that, in all, 97 girls were learning English. It is believed that in near future there will be an increasing demand for higher English education, and in Baroda a High School for girls will have to be started.

Where there are no schools for girls they attend the Boys' Schools upto a certain age. When the number of girls attending such a mixed school comes to 25 or 30, a separate Girls' School is provided. During the year the total number of girls in Boys' Schools was 3,720. Adding this number to the total number of girls attending regular Girls' Schools, we get 12,170 girls of different ages receiving education in the whole State.

Zenana Classes.—These classes were continued for imparting education in reading, writing, domestic accounts, needlework and embroidery to such women as cannot attend ordinary Girls' Schools. These classes are held in the afternoon for three hours, when women can attend without inconvenience to their household duties. They partake more or less of the character of Ladies' Clubs for freely conversing together with a view to mental and moral improvement. They serve to

enlighten the minds of zenana ladies in the current topics, and enlarge their ideas on subjects closely connected with their spheres of action in life.

There are some difficulties however in inducing women to take advantage of these classes. One class meant for Marathi women had to be closed, as the number declined. At the end of the year under report there were 5 such classes; 3 at Baroda, one at Naosari, and one at Petlad. The total number of women on the rolls at the end of the year was 104.

(e)—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

As mentioned in the previous Report the experiment of Compulsory Education has been tried in the Amreli Taluka since 1893. During the year under report there were 65 such schools in 51 villages of the Taluka. There were 4 more compulsory schools under the Grant-in-aid system, while in 15 other ordinary schools the first three standards were maintained under the Compulsory Education Rules, thus bringing up the total to 84 schools. Of these 21 were reserved for girls, the other being mixed schools for boys and girls together.

There were 2,843 boys and 1,872 girls attending these schools. Besides this, there were 1,336 children of non-compulsory age, studying in these schools, and thus the total strength was 6,051 against 5,879 of the previous year.

The percentage of passes was 66 in 34 of these schools, over 50 in 25, over 33 in 16 schools, and

under 33 only in 9 schools. These results are satisfactory.

There was a paid Officer whose duty it was to find out the number of compulsory age children not attending schools, ascertain the causes of their absence, report the parents or guardians for fine for their neglect of duty, and, where the absence was excusable, to report it for exemption from fine.

The law on the subject of Compulsory Education was passed in 1904, and the prominent features thereof are mentioned in the previous Report.

The total expenditure incurred on Compulsory Education during the year under report was Rs. 15,489 against Rs. 12,126.

As alluded to in the previous Report, the question of extending Compulsory Education throughout the State was engaging the attention of His Highness. The Council was instructed to consider the necessity and propriety of such extension and the approximate cost thereof. The Council recommended that, over and above the six hundred Government Schools and the six hundred Local Boards Schools, new Village Schools should be opened in all the villages, excepting in very backward tracts; and that the work of opening new schools should be undertaken by the Local Boards in villages and by Education Department in towns. His Highness approved of these recommendations and sanctioned the requisite expenditure for the purpose. The work of opening these schools was commenced

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from 1st August 1906 ; and as has been reported elsewhere, the Local Boards have opened over several hundred new schools up to date in the current year.

The idea is that a school shall be maintained in every village in the State, except in backward tracts, either by the Education Department or by Local Boards ; that education in the first three standards shall be absolutely free ; and that all boys and girls, except those exempted by the law, shall be compelled to attend these schools. The entire juvenile population of the State will thus be provided with free elementary education, and will be compelled to receive it.

(f)—EDUCATION OF LOWER CLASSES.

The wise plan of imparting free education to the lower classes and thereby helping them to raise themselves, has been adopted since 1883 ; and Special Schools are opened for these Antyaja classes, as the boys of these lower classes could not enter the precincts of the ordinary schools. The Antyaja population numbers about 1,63,176.

There are 18 such schools ; 17 of these are mixed schools for boys and girls, and 1 is a Girls' School. The children are taught free, and the school requisites such as books, slates, pens, &c., are supplied free. Besides, scholarships of the value of Rs. 115 per month are given to pupils in the fourth and higher standards.

During the year under report 1,928 children of these classes attended these schools as against 1,725 in the previous year. In all 1,246 pupils were

examined and 759 passed against 1,109 and 555 of the previous year. The results show a steady improvement.

(g)—EDUCATION OF FOREST TRIBES.

Boarding Schools for the boys of the Dhanka and other Forest Tribes have continued to work satisfactorily. There were four Boarding Schools for these communities: 3 for boys, and one for girls. The three schools for boys are at Songadh, Vyara and Mahuwa, while the Girls' School is at Songadh. The maximum number of boarders who could be accommodated is 100 in each Boys' School, and 51 in the Girls' School. The schools were full up to the mark.

Education has been producing a very healthy influence upon the habits and modes of living of these forest tribes. It is the only means that can wean them from their ignorance, low superstitions, and drunkenness. Already nearly 2,000 boys have gone through the course and left the schools. As can be easily imagined, these men have carried with them the new ideas imbibed in the schools, and traces of a change for the better in their social and religious customs, their dress and their daily life, are observable. An association formed by them termed the "An-Arya Hita Vardhaka Sabha" for social improvements and for checking the vice of drink, &c., is referred to in the previous Report.

Besides the ordinary lessons in reading and writing, carpentry classes are added to the Songadh and Vyara Schools. Out of 99 boys

attending the carpentry class at Songadh, 89 were examined and 55 passed. 70 boys attended the Vyara class; of these 64 were examined and 30 passed. These instructions will be of great use to them in their agricultural pursuits in life.

Model farms are also attached to the Songadh and Vyara Schools. About 50 bighas were under cultivation in the farm at Songadh. Various kinds of crops were experimented upon. There was a net profit of Rs. 600 after deducting all the expenditure. 90 students worked on the farm; of these 80 were examined and 66 passed. The Model Farm at Vyara was started in June 1906. The students also attend the farm reserved for the mulberry trees and for rearing silk worms.

The total expenditure on these boarding-schools, carpentry classes, and model farms was Rs. 19,001 against Rs.16,099 in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to only about Rs. 2,000.

(h)—ORPHANAGES.

There were three Orphanages, one at Baroda, one at Mehsana and one at Amreli. The orphans in the Naosari District were provided for in the Dhanka Boarding Houses at Songadh. It was mentioned in the previous Report that the necessity for such orphanages became acutely felt in the famine years, when hundreds of children were abandoned by their helpless parents or guardians, and some arrangements were needed for housing, clothing, and feeding these poor waifs. An Act was accordingly passed authorizing the District Authorities to pick up such destitute children and send them to the Orphanage in the vicinity.

Instead of having three separate Orphanages, where the boys and girls were kept in one building, it was thought desirable to have one Orphanage at Amreli, keeping boys and girls in two separate houses under special supervisors. The change was effected in November 1905, and a special set of rules were framed. At the end of the year under report there were 147 orphans, of whom 82 were boys and 65 girls. The orphans in the Naosari District numbered 12, *i.e.* 11 boys and 1 girl, and these were accommodated in the Songadh Boarding Schools.

The principal occupations taught to these orphans are tailoring, masonry, carpentry, shoe-making, washing, weaving, sewing, drawing, &c. A special matron looks after the girls. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,552 against Rs. 7,358 in the previous year.

(i)—MUSIC SCHOOLS.

During the year there were Music Schools at Baroda, Naosari and Pattan; and a school at Amreli will be shortly opened. All the schools were examined by Mr. Allauddin M. Pathan, Doctor of Music. The following table shows the number of pupils on the rolls and the examination results :—

Name of School.	Number of pupils in 1904-05.	Number of pupils in 1905-06.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils passed.
Baroda....	147	122	80	69
Naosari ...	114	170	154	131
Pattan	54	200	123	105

Music Schools exist in the Female Training College for all scholars, and for certain Girls' Schools at Baroda, Naosari and Pattan. The total number of girls receiving instructions in Music were 351 against 323 in the previous year.

Wherever there are Music Schools, recitations in Vernacular Schools are taught according to the notation system.

Examinations for granting diplomas and certificates in Music and in proficiency on Fiddle, Sitar, Harmonium, Tabla, &c., were introduced during the year under report.

The total expenditure was Rs. 5,667 against Rs. 5,287 in the previous year.

(j)—SANSKRIT AND URDU SCHOOLS.

During the year under report there were 10 Sanskrit Schools, 2 Schools at Petlad, 2 at Dwarka and one each at Baroda, Sinor, Karnali, Sojitra, Sidhpur, and Beyt. There were in all 475 pupils against 423 in the previous year. No fees are charged in these schools. The expenditure to Government on account of them was Rs. 1,333.

As mentioned in the previous Report, every year examinations are held in different branches of Sanskrit learning such as the Vedas, Grammar, Logic, the Dharma Sastras, the Vedant and other systems of Metaphysics, and the Puranas. This year 108 new candidates appeared, of whom 72 passed, and Rs. 510 were awarded as Dakshinas or rewards. Those who pass have their names registered, and they continue to get the annual Dakshinas till death. The total amount of Dak-

shinas distributed during the year under report was Rs. 17,645 against Rs. 17,453 in the previous year.

During the year under report there were 35 Urdu Schools for boys and 11 Urdu Schools for girls. The total number of boys attending these schools was 5,820, and the total number of girls that attended the Girls' Schools was 844. About 2,098 Mahomedan boys attended other Gujarati Schools. The total number of Mahomedan boys that attended schools was thus 7,918 against 9,418 in the previous year, and the percentage to the total Mahomedan population was 9·3 against 11·2 of the previous year.

(k)—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Manual Training.—The three classes for Manual Training that were opened at Visnagar, Pattan and Kadi worked satisfactorily and were made permanent. The number of boys that attended these classes was 95, 198, and 120 at the three places, respectively. Drawing and carpentry are the subjects taught. During the year three other classes were opened at Sojitra, Billimora and Amreli as a tentative measure for two years. The class at Sojitra contained 200 boys, that at Billimora 24, and that at Amreli 256 boys. Manual training is becoming popular, and it is hoped will gradually be introduced in all large schools.

Night Schools.—The number of night schools was during the year reduced to five. They were one Marathi School at Baroda, two Gujarati Schools at Makarpura and Dabhoi, and two Gujarati Schools at Unjha and Ladol. The total number of pupils

who attended these schools was 107 against 134 of the previous year. As mentioned in the previous Report, those employed in service or other occupations avail themselves of these schools and the highest standard taught is the fifth. The fee charged per month is only two annas.

Agricultural School.—There were 30 pupils, 16 of whom were in the senior class ; 13 passed the higher examination, and 8 the lower examination. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,668, including scholarships amounting to Rs. 995, and boarding-house expenditure Rs. 289.

Military Schools.—There were seven such schools for Military servants in Baroda, and two in the Amreli Division, one at Dhari for the Dhari Battalion, and one at Dwarka for the Okha Battalion. In the schools at Baroda there were 337 pupils. In the Dhari School there were 89 pupils, and in the Dwarka School there were 145 pupils. The examination results were satisfactory.

Jail School.—There is a school at the Central Jail, Baroda. It had 33 pupils. It was examined by the Deputy Educational Inspector.

Associations.—As mentioned in the previous Report, Teachers' Associations called the Jnana Vardhak-Sabhas have been established in connection with the principal schools. The object is to afford opportunities to the teachers to mix freely with one another and to exchange their views on various topics. The Headmasters of the principal schools preside over such meetings ; the Deputy Educational Inspectors also attend at times. During the

year there was a Female Teachers' Association in the Baroda City under the Lady Superintendent. There were 48 meetings, of which 13 were held in the Baroda District, 20 in Kadi, 7 in Naosari, and 8 in Amreli during the year.

Physical Education.—In every tolerably large school, attention is paid to the physical education. Children in many schools have games or sports, an hour or two every day. In advanced schools, special gymnasium teachers are provided.

Moral Education.—Teachers are advised to draw the attention of their pupils to morals deducible from ordinary reading lessons, and also to look after their moral conduct. Under the orders of His Highness books are being prepared by competent persons as a help to moral education.

Kindergarten Teaching.—"Play is the highest point of human development in the child stage," says Froebel, "for it is the free expression of the child's inner being." Accordingly, teaching on the Kindergarten system is encouraged in every school; each school is supplied with a copy of the *Paradise of Childhood*; and some Kindergarten materials are supplied to most of the schools. Various devices are introduced by zealous and intelligent teachers for imparting instruction by way of amusement. The popular opinion that all learning must be done through books is gradually being removed from the teachers' minds. Some of the principal schools are supplied with Cox's Object Lesson cards, and many schools have modest museums provided for them.

(1)—TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In the previous Reports the past history of Kala Bhawan—literally Temple of Arts—has been given. The Institute was been conducted on the same lines as the Polytechnic Schools of London.

During the year there were seven schools under the Kala Bhawan, *viz.*, those of Art, Architecture, Mechanical Technology, Chemical Technology, Weaving, Watch-making and Pedagogy (or Male Training College). A new school for commercial training was opened in the beginning of July 1906. Thus at the end of the year under report there were in all eight schools.

The following table shews the number of pupils in the different schools as compared with those in the previous year :—

Name of School.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Art	100	107
Architecture	45	64
Mechanical Technology	94	121
Chemical Technology ..	22	36
Weaving	25	40
Watch-making	12	12
Pedagogy	66	70
Commercial Training .....	.....	29
Total	364	479

The increase is satisfactory and clearly indicates that the people take a real and increasing interest in technical education. 260 students were from the Baroda State, 204 were from the Bombay Presidency, and 15 were from other parts of India.

Out of 243 students who presented themselves for different examinations, 20 out of 44 passed in

Arts, 8 out of 35 in Carpentry, 36 out of 62 in Mechanical Technology, 10 out of 21 in Chemical Technology, 6 out of 10 in Weaving, 5 out of 5 in Watch-making, and 62 out of 66 in the Male Training College. Out of 33 examined under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 19 were successful.

Besides the usual Kala Bhavan Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 102 per month, and the Scholarships in the Dyeing School given by the Branch of the firm of Messrs. Leopold Cassella & Co. of Germany, 10 apprentice scholarships of Rs. 8 per month and tenable at the Kala Bhavan were awarded during the year by the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, to the students from Nagpur and other places in the Central Provinces. The Jain Shwetamber Conference awarded two Scholarships, one of Rs. 7 and another of Rs. 6 per month to two Jain students ; there were three scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month by the Junagad State ; one of Rs. 9 by the Lakhtar State, one of Rs. 5 by the Radhanpur State, and two of Rs. 3 each by the Poona Deccan Association.

During the year no articles were sent to any of the Industrial or Art Exhibitions, but one student of the School of Art exhibited his work at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition and got the Maharaja of Bhavanagar prize of Rs. 50 for the best model of a child.

The Institute continued to be under the management of Mr. Raojibhai M. Patel, L.C.E., A.M.I.M.E., its Principal. His long experience specially fits him for his work, and he displays a sound judg-

ment in deciding the many practical and technical questions which come up to him for decision.

Industrial Schools.—There were three Industrial Schools, one at Vadnagar, another at Padra, and the third at Kathore. The last school was, however, transferred to Naosari. The total number of students in the three schools was 114 against 86 in the previous year. In the Naosari and Padra Schools, Drawing and Dyeing are taught, and in the Vadnagar School Carpentry and Drawing.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the Kala Bhavan and the Industrial Schools was Rs. 53,530, out of which Rs. 32,171 were for salaries, Rs. 2,763 for purchase of new machinery, Rs. 1,712 for dead stock, Rs. 11,982 for contingent expenses, Rs. 3,989 for scholarships, and Rs. 970 for temporary establishment. In the previous year the total expenditure was Rs. 52,679.

(m)—THE MUSEUM.

A short history of the Museum and a description of the Arts Section and the Science Section representing almost all the branches of Natural as well as Physical Sciences, are given in the previous Report.

It was stated in that Report that the Director of the Museum, Professor Masani, had proceeded to Europe with His Highness the Maharaja to study the arrangements of the principal museums on the Continent, and that a large sum was placed at his disposal for the purchase of rare specimens of Arts and Science. Mr. Masani returned from Europe and resumed charge on 16th December

1905. He remained in Europe for over 8 months, visited museums and other scientific and educational institutions of note on the Continent, and collected during the tour the specimens best suited for exhibition in the museum.

While visiting the famous Art Galleries in Paris, Dresden, Rome, Florence, and London, His Highness himself selected some paintings of famous artists for the museum.

Besides the articles and specimens secured by purchase, there were several other contributions during the year. The Kala Bhavan workshops made over some wood work, metal work and fabrics to the Arts Section. The Khangi Javerkhana transferred some curious art specimens.

Some art specimens secured during the year deserve special mention. There are 20 most beautiful pictures, the principal of them are,—Under the Roof of the Blue Ionian Sky, Baths of Caracalla, the Colliseum by L. Alma Tadema, the Mirror of Venus by E. Burne Jones, the Return of Persephone by Lord Leighton, the Summer Slumber by J. D. Müller, Garden Flowers, the Blindman's Buff, Wild Flowers by Marcus Stone, and Spring (etching) by F. Walker.

Besides the above, a large series of photographs were purchased at Naples of the classical and mythological sculpture of the well-known Sculpture Galleries and Museums in Europe. Among these are: a set of 33 photographs showing the process of taking plaster moulds from Sandow's body, a set of 41 photographs of sculptures in the

National Museum at Rome, a series of 23 water color paintings of Moghul Emperors of Delhi, &c., a book of 8 coloured photographs of Cupids,—Domus, Vittorum.

Among the additions were two electro-plated plaques, with scenes engraved on them from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice and Much Ado About Nothing; two pieces of marble mosaics from Florence, one called Music and the other showing the figure of a Lady with an open book by her.

Among the Royal Worcester, there were purchased three very beautiful figures the Grecian Water-carrier, the Evening Dew, and the Bather Surprised. The Pottery section was enlarged by the Parian figures of Bather, Apollo and Prosperity. Some five pieces of the celebrated Wedgewood pottery were also received, viz., the figure of Running Bacchante, a plaque showing the Bacchanalian Procession and a couple of oval cameos, two terra-cotta pieces of Italian manufacture—a figure of Meditation and a figure vase.

A large statue of Discobolus of Myron and of Sandow was added to the Plaster Work section.

A very elaborately carved Burmese wooden gongstand with a gong, prepared in Rangoon, under the supervision of a Government Officer and a masterpiece of Burmese wood carving, was obtained.

The additions to the Science section were equally important. The stuffed specimens of mammals have been particularly useful, as completing some of the sub-orders hitherto unrepresented here, and

the birds form a series much admired on account of their very beautiful plumage of exquisite metallic colors.

The up-to-date spectroscope, microscope, microphotographic apparatus, and other small but very interesting and instructive pieces of apparatus in the different branches of physical science, machines, tools and mechanical appliances of various description are an important acquisition.

A set of 21 stone implements of the neolithic and palaeolithic periods of the Pleistocene age, collected from different places in England, Egypt and India, was presented by H. W. Seaton-Karr, Esq., of Wimbledon, London, in memory of his father, who was for some time Resident at Baroda.

(n)—EDUCATION OF THE MAHARAJA'S CHILDREN.

Raj Kumar Sivajirao spent the months of August and September with Their Highnesses in Switzerland. During this time he was preparing himself under the tuition of Miss Jeffries and Mr. Sardesai for the Matriculation Examination. He came to India in October. He failed to pass the Examination owing to an attack of fever, which prevented him from writing the History paper. He left India in December and joined their Highnesses in Switzerland. The months of February and March were spent at the Chateau de Lancy, a school in Geneva, where he studied French and the subjects for the Matriculation Examination. He was taught Latin by Mr. Turnbull. He left for India in May, and spent June and July in Ooty preparing for the

examination under the tuition of Messrs. Turnbull, Sardesai and Gunjekar. In the current year he appeared at the Examination held at Bombay and has passed it successfully.

Raj Kumars Jaysingrao and Dhairyshilrao and Raj Kumari Indiraraja spent the months of August and September with their Highnesses in Switzerland. At the end of September the first returned to Harrow School, the second went to Eastbourne where he attended St. Andrew's School; and the Raj Kumari went to Malvernhurst, Eastbourne, and pursued the regular studies of that school. All the three spent their Christmas vacation in Switzerland, and the Easter vacation in London, with their Highnesses. In May Raj Kumar Jaysingrao went to Tunbridge Wells to study with Mr. Jobson for the Entrance Examination of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Previous Examination of that University. These he succeeded in passing. Dhairyshilrao became a boarder at Aldro School and Indiraraja went to Rathgowrie School, Eastbourne, and they prosecuted their studies at the respective schools till August 1906.

Raj Kumar Jaisingrao has gone to America in the current year to pursue his studies there; and Raj Kumar Dhairyashilrao and Raj Kumari Indiraraja have returned to India with their Highnesses.

XII.—MEDICAL.

(a)—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Shamsudin J. Sulemani, L. M., Khan Bahadur, continued to hold the post of the Chief Medical Officer, and performed his duties with his usual zeal and sound judgment. Dr. Maneckji Muncherji Gimi acted for him in June and July 1906.

The strength of the Department continued the same as in the previous year, with the addition of two medical pupils in the Jamnabai Dispensary.

The total number of institutions that existed at the close of the year under report was 51 as in the previous year. Three temporary dispensaries were opened for four months during the unhealthy season at Khamba, Velachha, and Tilakwada respectively. Two more dispensaries were temporarily established in connection with relief works at Nageshwar, Bhimgaja, and Mota Ankadia respectively.

(b)—INSTITUTIONS.

The subjoined table gives an exhaustive list of all the medical institutions in the State open to the public, as well as the number of indoor and outdoor patients. The Lunatic Asylum and Military Hospitals and Dispensaries are not shown below :—

Baroda City.

Institutions.	Indoor patients.	Outdoor patients.
Countess of Dufferin Hospital.	856	14,376
Jamnabai Dispensary .....	....	41,987
Mahomadwadi Dispensary ..	....	19,854

Baroda District.

Institutions.	Indoor patients.	Outdoor patients.
Dabhoi Dispensary.....	7	9,639
Petlad ".....	20	13,713
Anasuya Leper Hospital....	168	.....
Sankheda Dispensary.....	1	5,068
Sinor ".....	3	4,190
Saoli ".....	1	8,152
Vaghodia ".....	....	2,747
Karjan ".....	2	2,238
Padra ".....	2	7,196
Sojitra ".....	1	9,645

Naosari District.

Institutions.	Indoor patients.	Outdoor patients.
Naosari Civil Hospital	47	8,780
Gandevi Dispensary .....	....	6,383
Billimora ".....	1	4,268
Kathor ".....	16	5,052
Songadh ".....	1	3,967
Vyara ".....	1	4,273
Mahua ".....	....	3,954
Palsana ".....	....	4,067

Kadi District.

Institutions.	Indoor patients.	Outdoor patients.
Pattan Civil Hospital.....	98	12,222
Kadi ".....	28	9,642
Mehsana Dispensary.....	54	9,843
Visnagar ".....	45	7,614
Vadnagar ".....	2	7,472
Kheralu ".....	9	6,750
Vijapur ".....	3	9,986
Sidhpur ".....	6	9,566
Kalol ".....	12	9,297
Dehgam ".....	....	8,398
Chansama ".....	1	4,810
Bechraji ".....	3	2,968
Harij ".....	....	2,035

Amreli District.

Institutions.	Indoor patients.	Outdoor patients.
Amreli Civil Hospital	147	13,211
Dwarka „	11	7,130
Kodinar Dispensary	4	5,834
Jamnagar „ .....	....	4,785
Beyt „	2	3,758
Dhari town „ .....	....	3,042

The total number of patients treated in the above Institutions, and including those treated in the Military Hospitals, Jail Dispensaries and Lunatic Asylum, was 3,46,928 against 3,18,264 in the preceding year. There was an increase of 28,654, which was attributable to the greater prevalence of malarious fever, diseases of the eye, and some other complaints. Of the total number of patients treated, 5,184 were in-door and 3,13,080 were out-door patients.

In the above figures only new patients are counted, and a patient attending for a number of days is counted only once. The daily attendance of patients at the several dispensaries was therefore greater than what the above figures would indicate. The Jamnabai Dispensary had an average daily attendance of 522 patients; the Mahomedwadi Dispensary had an average daily attendance of 191 patients; and the Countess of Dufferin Hospital had an attendance of 59 in-door and 123 out-door patients per day.

Among the Taluka dispensaries, those at Petlad, Pattan, and Amreli had the largest number of

patients as before, each treating over 12,000 new patients annually.

The Countess of Dufferin Hospital treated the largest number of in-door patients. Dr. Gimi continued in charge of this hospital, and Dr. Sumant Mehta was the House Surgeon. The Chief Medical Officer brings the services of Dr. Mehta to favourable notice for having performed a large number of important surgical operations.

Out of the total number of patients treated, about 50 per cent. were males, 18 per cent. were females, and 32 per cent. were children.

The total number of surgical operations performed in all the institutions was 10,046, of which 1,011 were major, and 9,055 were minor operations.

(c)—PREVAILING DISEASES.

The most common diseases for which patients were treated at the different medical institutions, including the Military Hospitals and other dispensaries, during the last two years are shown below:—

Names of Diseases.	Number of Patients.	
	1904-05.	1905-06.
Malarial fever	58,528	62,259
Worms.....	11,207	10,053
Dysentery	3,702	4,844
Diarrhoea	5,348	6,678
Venereal Diseases	7,291	7,425
Rheumatic Affections.....	9,545	9,316
Diseases of the Nervous System	7,575	7,371
Diseases of the Eye	29,168	33,575
„ of the Ear.....	16,438	17,380
„ of the Skin	26,551	28,578
„ of the Lungs.....	973	1,649
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	14,629	13,868

There is a large increase in the number of cases treated for malarial fever and diseases of the eye. In the case of other diseases, there is not any noticeable difference. As before, the eye and skin diseases continue to bring in a very large number of patients.

The number of plague cases and deaths during the year was 6,296 and 4,410 respectively, as against 13,056 and 9,374 respectively, in the previous year. The incidence and mortality were less than half of the preceding year. The percentage of deaths to attacks was 70 against 71.9 in 1904-05. The total number of towns and villages affected was 122 against 282 in the foregoing year. At 26 places the disease was of a virulent type. The measures of relief adopted previously were continued.

(d)—CHEMICAL LABORATORY AND
MEDICAL STORES.

Dr. Sorabji Fardunji Gazder continued to be the Chemical Analyser of the State during the year. There were fifty Medico-Legal cases involving separate analysis of 227 articles, and 13 Miscellaneous cases involving analysis of 28 articles. Fifty-six samples of water for drinking purposes from different places were examined and analysed.

Among the Medico-Legal cases, there were 23 of suspected human poisoning, and 27 of blood stains. There was none of cattle-poisoning. Among cases of suspected human poisoning, some poison or other was found in 11 cases. Meconic acid and Morphine were detected in 7 cases, Arsenious Oxide in three and Alcohol in one.

At the beginning of the year under report the stock of medicines, &c., at the Medical Stores Depôt was of the value of Rs. 44,526. Medicines, instruments, and appliances, purchased during the year, were worth Rs. 28,872. The several hospitals and dispensaries were supplied with the necessary stores on a liberal scale.

(e)—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The total number of lunatics treated during the year was 24 against 27 in the preceding year. Of these 21 were males and 3 females. Out of them 6 were discharged cured, 3 relieved, 2 died, and 13 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The total expenses of the Asylum were Rs. 3,499. The annual cost per lunatic was Rs. 146 against Rs. 103 in the previous year. The increase was partly due to the purchase of articles of bedding, clothing, &c.

(f)—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ambulance Classes.—During the year there were two Ambulance Classes at the Countess of Dufferin Hospital. The attendance at the classes numbered 115. Medical Officers and Hospital Assistants, holding independent charge of hospitals and dispensaries, also delivered lectures on ambulance at their respective stations. 56 candidates appeared at the examination, and of them 41 were successful.

Home Hygiene.—There was a regular class at Baroda, where lectures were given by Dr. Gimi, the Civil Medical Officer in charge of the Countess of Dufferin Hospital. Similar lectures were given

by Medical Officers and Hospital Assistants in charge of independent Dispensaries. The importance of the subject is not properly appreciated by the general public, and hence the attendance at such lectures is very small.

Obstetric Cases.—The number of obstetric cases attended to by the midwife in the City of Baroda were 122. Of these 20 were of abnormal labour. In 9 cases craniotomy was performed.

Lepor Asylum.—The Lepor Asylum at Anusaya had 168 lepers during the year. Most of them had tubercular leprosy, and the rest suffered from other varieties of the disease.

Expenditure.—The total expenses of the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,85,033 against Rs. 1,91,256 of the previous year. Of this, Rs. 5,761 were contributed from the Revenue of the Amla village towards the maintenance of the Lepor Asylum at Anusaya; Rs. 5,161 were disbursed from the Becharaji Temple Funds for maintaining the Dispensaries at Mehsana, Visnagar and Becharaji; Rs. 9,912 were paid by the Military Department for the Military Hospitals and Dispensaries; Rs. 247 were recovered from the Agricultural Department for Medicines, &c., supplied to the Veterinary Dispensaries under the control of that Department; and Rs. 10,533 were paid by the Self-Governing Municipalities for maintaining the Medical Institutions of their respective towns. Excluding these contributions, the expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,53,419 against

Rs. 1,61,397 in the previous year, as detailed below :—

Items.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	1,10,611	1,04,168
Contingencies	24,653	22,259
Medicines and instruments.	26,133	26,992
Total ..	1,61,397	1,53,419

In the interests of patients it was ruled that, as far as practicable, medicines for fever, cough, ulcers, skin diseases, &c., should be given at a time for two to four days.

The cost per patient was Re. 0-8-3; the cost per diet was Re. 0-2-8.

XIII—PUBLIC WORKS.

(a)—CONSTITUTION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The constitution of the Department continued unaltered during the year 1905-06. Mr. Chunilal Tarachand Dalal, L.C.E., continued as Chief Engineer, and worked with his usual zeal and ability.

The period of one year for which the services of Rao Bahadur Khandubhai G. Desai, L.C.E., were engaged, as Consulting Engineer for Irrigation, expired on 8th December 1905, and his charge was taken over by the Chief Engineer.

It was stated in the previous Report that, with the object of developing all the irrigation projects throughout the State, His Highness appointed Mr. Vasanji K. Desai, L.C.E., as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, with the necessary establishment in November 1904. Mr. Vasanji continued in charge of this Irrigation Office during the year under report.

The Sub-Divisional Office at Dwarka, in Okhamandal Taluka, which was turned into a special Executive Divisional Office on account of Famine operations, was continued as such special Executive Division during the year under report.

Under the orders of the Council, the Sub-Divisional scheme was introduced as a tentative measure during the year under report. Under that scheme some of the Talukas in each District are grouped together, and each group is placed under an upper subordinate who works as a Sub-Divisional Officer, and a lower subordinate is given to assist him.

Under another order of the Council, the upper subordinates attached to Executive Engineers' Offices as their Assistants were relieved from the office routine duties to enable them to look after large works in the Districts.

(b)—BUILDINGS AND SPECIAL WORKS.

The following important works were completed or were in progress during the year under report :—

Baroda District.—A new Boarding House for the Baroda College; two Bungalows near the Guest House to provide additional accommodation for guests; some additions to the L. V. Palace; and additions and alterations to the Police Head-Quarters in Baroda City. The main Bungalow for the use of His Highness at Bombay was commenced; the New Market at Baroda was in progress; and two Villas opposite the L. V. Palace and one Villa near the Central Jail were completed.

A small but complete Electric Installation with a total capacity of 300 incandescent lamps and bells and telephones was provided for the Woodstock property at Ootacamund.

The scheme for conveying electric energy from the central station at Baroda L. V. Palace to Makarpura, a distance of 4 miles, has been referred to in the previous Report. It was pushed on during the year. A portion of the work pertaining to the generating plant had to be deferred pending trial of the Diesel engine which the makers thereof have improved considerably in point of economy in fuel. With a view to

give trial a small engine of 30-40 H.P. was ordered for the Ootacamund Electric Installation. If that gives satisfactory results, it is proposed to use the Diesel Company's engines in connection with the Makarpura transmission scheme.

Kadi District.—The Villa at Pattan, intended for the use of His Highness and of officers on tour, was finished during the year under review. The Bungalow for the Opium Superintendent at Sidhpur was completed.

Naosari District.—It has been stated before that, during the year, four new Sub-Talukas were opened in the jungly parts of the Naosari District. Mahalkaris' Offices and Sepoys Lines at Oomarpada, Salher, Mangaldev and Vajpur were commenced. Those at the first-named place were completed and the others were in progress.

(c)—ROADS.

Baroda District.—In the City of Baroda the Motibag Road from the L. V. Palace main gate to the old Khangi Karbari's bungalow was improved by giving it an easy gradient. The Vishwamitri Bridge was too narrow for the increasing traffic of the town. The work of widening the same was in progress at the close of the year under report, and has been completed since. A bridge on the pucca road from Saoli to the station was commenced and was in progress at the close of the year.

Naosari District.—The Chimerbari Ghat Road was completed during the year. It will be of use in opening up the forest tract.

Amreli District.—A metalled road from Dhrewad to Tupni was completed. It was sanctioned as a relief work.

Altogether, the progress made in the construction of roads was poor during the year, and not commensurate with the requirements of the State. As stated in the previous Report, the smaller roads connecting villages with each other, or with the main lines of communication by rail or road, are now left to Local Boards.

(d)—WELLS.

The wells constructed by the Public Works Department during the year under report were confined to the Amreli District. 28 wells were completed in the Dhari Taluka. Four were constructed in the reserves of the Dhari Forest. Forty-four wells were sanctioned in the Khamba Sub-Taluka, out of which 33 were completed.

Wells repaired or constructed anew through the agency of the Famine Department will be referred to in the Chapter on Famine.

Wells and tanks in villages are, under the new arrangement, made by the Local Boards, as has been stated elsewhere. Irrigation wells are constructed by cultivators themselves out of advances liberally made by the Government.

(e)—RAILWAYS.

All the four State Railway systems, *viz.* (1) Dabhoi Railway, (2) Petlad Railway, (3) Mehsana Railway, (4) Vijapur Kalol-Kadi Railway were open for traffic. Some particulars relating to each of them are given below :—

(1) *Dabhoi Railway System.*—The several Branches of this line open for traffic during the year under report are shown below:—

Dates of Opening.	Sections.	Mileage.
April, 1873	Miyagam to Dabhoi	20·00
April, 1879	Dabhoi to Chandod	10·62
September, 1879..	Dabhoi to Bhadarpur	9·64
July, 1880	Dabhoi to Goyagate	17·00
January, 1881....	Goyagate to Vishwamitri..	1·63
June, 1890	Bhadarpur to Bodeli	12·77
July, 1897	Vishwamitri to Padra	7·14
July, 1903	Padra to Mohba	9·20
November, 1904 ..	Mohba to Masor Road	6·48
	Total ..	94·48

The total capital outlay on this line up to the end of June 1906, was Rs. 24,47,005; including Stores Suspense Account, it was Rs. 24,73,755. The percentage of net earning on capital outlay during the year 1905 was Rs. 8·34.

(2) *Petlad Railway System.*—The branches of this line open for traffic are shewn below:—

Dates of Opening.	Sections.	Mileage.
May, 1890	Anand to Petlad	13·17
June, 1901	Petlad to Tarapur	8·33
	Total	21·50

The total capital outlay on this line upto the end of June 1906 was Rs. 11,20,695; including Stores Suspense Account it was Rs. 11,31,295. The percentage of net earnings on capital outlay during the year 1905 was Rs. 7·31.

(3) *Mehsana Railway System.*—The branches of this system open for traffic are shewn below :—

Dates of Opening.	Sections.	Mileage.
1887	Mehsana to Vadnagar	20·73
1888	Vadnagar to Kheralu	7·00
1891	Mehsana to Pattan	24·69
1891	Mehsana to Viramgam ...	40·21
	Total	92·63

Two extensions of this system are under construction, (1) Maund Road, Chansama, Harij, miles 21·37; (2) Chanasama, Bechraji, miles 16·74. The total extension would thus cover 38·11 miles. Earthwork about 79,13,000 c. ft. costing about Rs. 20,852 was done upto the end of July 1906 on the first section. Earthwork about 5,44,700 c.ft. was done upto the end of July 1906 at a cost of Rs. 21,000 on the second extension. The total expenditure up to June 1906 upon the first extension was Rs. 49,281, and upon the latter Rs. 60,433.

There was a light railroad from Shedvi to Kadurpur, a distance of 7 miles. An extension of this line to Kheralu was undertaken to bring metal from the Shedhavi Hills for supply to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The earthwork was completed, and plate-laying, for extension with sidings and crossings, was also done during the year. The extension from Kheralu to Dabhora is under construction.

The total capital outlay on this system upto the end of June 1906 was Rs. 35,43,011, and the percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay during the year 1905 was Rs. 7·65.

(4) *Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi Railway System.*—The branches of this line continued to work as shewn below :—

Dates of Opening.	Sections.	Mileage.
June, 1902.....	Kalol to Vijapur	29·44
July, 1903.....	Kalol to Kadi	11·93
	Total...	41·37

The total capital outlay on this line upto June 1906 was Rs. 13,19,157. The percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay during the year 1905 was Rs. 3·83.

The question of constructing a railway from Khijadia to Amreli and thence to Challala has been under the consideration of His Highness's Government since 1889, and correspondence has been going on with the Indian Government through the Residency on the subject since then. During the year under report the earthwork of the Railway from Machiala to Amreli was started.

The total State Railway lines at present measure 250 miles and the total capital investment on the same at the end of June 1906 was Rs. 84,67,218. Extensions measuring no less than 40 miles are in course of construction. The average net profit on the capital investment in 1905 was 7·20 per cent. ; and from a financial point of view, therefore, the railways constructed by the State must be considered successful.

Besides the earnings shown above, the State realized from its 1,600 shares of the Tapti Valley

Railway (of the nominal value of Rs. 8,00,000) a sum of Rs. 32,000 during the year 1905, which gives an average of 4 per cent.

(f)—IRRIGATION.

The several Irrigation projects which have been already carried out or which are under consideration in the different Districts, are referred to in the previous Reports.

Mr. Khandubhai G. Desai, whose services were engaged as Consulting Engineer for Irrigation, prepared several Irrigation projects. In the Amreli District there were five such projects, *viz.*, Ankadia Tank, Bhimgaja Tank, Dharnel Tank, the Thebi River project, and the Shetrunji River project. In the Kadi District he prepared four projects, *viz.*, Vatrassar Tank, Khakhari Tank, Kadarapur Canal and Kadarapur feeder. In the Baroda District two projects, *viz.*, Dewalia Tank and the Dhadher project. In the Naosari District the Jan-kri River project was prepared. Some of these projects have been revised since Mr. Khandubhai's departure.

During the year under report the schemes sanctioned were the Ankadia, Bhimgaja and Vatrassar Tanks, the Kadarapur Canal, the Gandevi and Gomti Tanks, the Anawada Shutters, and the Haripura Irrigation Channel.

The following works were carried out during the year under report :—

Baroda District.—The extension of the Main Canal of the Orsang Irrigation scheme, referred to in the previous Report, from Jojwa to Samlaya

Tank, a distance of 6 miles, was completed. Distributaries about 8 miles were also finished, water was given free to about 600 bighas for the Kharif crop during the year under report, to induce and accustom the cultivators to use water for irrigation.

Kadi District.—The Kadarapur Tank project is referred to in the previous Report. The tank with the necessary appendages has been completed. It is proposed to construct distribution channels which will irrigate 1,500 acres of land. The question of increasing the catchment area is reserved for future consideration.

Amreli District.—The Mota Ankadia Tank. The total sum sanctioned for this work was Rs. 65,000; the earthwork was nearly complete. At the close of the year the construction of outlet sluices was in progress and excavation of canals was in hand and the total expenditure was Rs. 45,895.

The Dhamel Tank in Damnagar Taluka was taken up and Rs. 11,000 were sanctioned for the same. The work has now been stopped pending completion of the other works in hand.

The Bhimgaja Tank in Okhamandal. The work of throwing an earthen dam across the Bhimgaja Nala was completed during the year under report, at a cost of Rs. 38,749. The Canal Regulator with scour combined was also completed. The work is likely to prove a success. The total rainfall of 14'16 inches upto the end of July 1906 impounded 100 million cubic feet of water at R. L. 30'00.

A scheme to throw a bund across the Gomti River was sanctioned. The estimated cost was

Rs. 20,488. The work was in progress, but its utility being doubtful, it has been stopped.

The Gomti Tank. The scheme to bund up the Gomti River near the village of Karada, about 5 miles from Dwarka, where it commands a catchment basin of 15 sq. miles and of diverting the flood waters by a feeder cut to the Dhola, Golpa and Khara Talao Tanks which were constructed during the famine of 1898-99, was considered. After a careful study of the project a tank of the capacity of 69 million cubic feet was taken up in hand. The sanction accorded was Rs. 55,139. At the close of the year under report the work was in progress.

It is necessary to remark that some of the large irrigation works constructed in previous years at much cost to the State, like the Kadarapur Tank and the Anawada Works, have not so far been successful. The perennial supply of rivers which was reckoned upon has failed, or the catchment areas have not brought in the quantity of water that was expected, possibly on account of the insufficient rainfall of recent years. The work of altering some works already constructed to suit the present requirements, of completing others, and of preparing careful and unambitious estimates for future works, is engaging the attention of the present Chief Engineer, who has much experience of great irrigation works constructed in Mysore.

(g)—MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated in the previous Report that the question of forming a harbour at Velan had been engaging the attention of His Highness's Govern-

ment since 1886, and that in the previous year the project was again thoroughly investigated and a comprehensive report with plans and estimates was prepared. The whole scheme was estimated to cost about Rs. 79,00,000. Before moving in the matter His Highness's Government thought it proper to obtain the opinion of some expert Harbour Engineer, and with that view addressed the India Government to obtain loan of the services of such an Engineer from the British Government. But none has yet been secured.

The survey of the Beyt Harbour was taken in hand and completed, as also that of the Samiani Coast, Padena Firth, and Beyt Coast.

The two jetty works, improving the harbours at Billimora and Naosari, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 17,227, and Rs. 15,350, respectively.

Baroda City Drainage.—The City drainage, which has been referred to before, was designed by Mr. Baldwin Latham, Expert Drainage Engineer ; and exclusive of house connections, it was estimated to cost Rs. 28,12,000. In 1896 a part of the scheme, estimated at Rs. 2,17,810, draining a part of Mahomedwadi, was undertaken as an experimental measure. Mr. W. Santo Crimp, Expert Sanitary and Drainage Engineer of Bombay, inspected the same and pronounced it to be successful. In 1900, another part of the scheme for draining a portion of the City proper and Burhanpura, and estimated at Rs. 1,46,554, was undertaken and completed. Further progress of the work had stopped during

Rs. 20,488. The work was in progress, but its utility being doubtful, it has been stopped.

The Gomti Tank. The scheme to bund up the Gomti River near the village of Karada, about 5 miles from Dwarka, where it commands a catchment basin of 15 sq. miles and of diverting the flood waters by a feeder cut to the Dhola, Golpa and Khara Talao Tanks which were constructed during the famine of 1898-99, was considered. After a careful study of the project a tank of the capacity of 69 million cubic feet was taken up in hand. The sanction accorded was Rs. 55,139. At the close of the year under report the work was in progress.

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the famine years; but in the year under report the work was resumed and executed to the extent of Rs. 53,215. Thus over four lacs of rupees have already been spent, and the work will be pushed on from year to year under the supervision of the P. W. Department out of the liberal grant made by the Government to the City Municipality.

(h)—EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The expenditure of the Department during the last two years is shown below :—

Nature of work.	Year 1904-05.	Year 1905-06.
1. Original Works.....	11,57,223	8,05,591
2. Repairs.....	2,89,234	3,23,360
3. Establishment	1,94,711	2,01,571
4. Tools and Plant.....	55,687	16,807
5. Petty Revenue P u b l i c Works.	78,444	13,398
6. Petty Military P u b l i c Works.	31,858	30,188
7. Famine Relief Works.....	1,98,846	1,71,741
8. Refund.....	248	270
Total Rs.	20,06,251	15,62,926

It appears that there is a large decrease in expenditure during the year under report under the head of Original Works. It is chiefly due to a greater portion of the sanctioned amounts for those works having been expended in the previous year.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred in each Division during the year under

report as compared with that in the previous year :—

Divisions.	Expenditure in 1904-05.	Expenditure in 1905-06.
1. Baroda City Division	6,85,526	5,44,776
2. Baroda District Division..	2,13,106	1,25,298
3. Naosari District Division.	91,289	1,35,506
4. Kadi District Division.....	1,76,025	1,34,744
5. Kadi Irrigation Division..	31,615	*
6. Amreli District Division..	3,75,951	2,61,874
7. Okhamandal Special Division.....	12,794	73,117
8. Gardens.....	4,91,945	2,78,670
9. Raj Irrigation Division ..	.....	8,946
Total Rs.	20,06,251	15,62,926

* Note.—This was amalgamated with the Kadi Executive Division.

The Department also expended on account of contribution works for other Departments the sum of Rs. 3,25,978. Thus the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,88,904. The ratio of the cost of the establishment to the total outlay was 10·7 per cent.

XIV.—POLICE.

(a)—CONSTITUTION OF THE FORCE.

During the year under report, the Department continued to be administered by Mr. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, B.A., LL.B., Police Commissioner, with his usual care and ability.

The sanctioned strength, excluding non-effectives, was 4,883 against 4,886 in the preceding year, and was distributed as follows :—

District.	Sanctioned strength excluding non-effectives.	Jail, Treasury Guards and other duties.	Vacancies.	Number engaged in prevention and detection of crime.
Baroda	2,031	928	84	1,019
Kadi	1,522	421	18	1,083
Naosari	764	259	95	410
Amreli.....	566	225	5	336
Total..	4,883	1,833	202	2,848

From the table given above it will be seen that 58·32 per cent. of the Force were employed on regular police duty, *viz.*, the duty of prevention and detection of crime. Last year the percentage was 57·86.

Comparing the number of policemen employed on regular police duty with the area and population of the whole State, it is found that there was on an average, one policeman for an area of 2·84 square miles and for every group of 685 men.

Excluding non-effectives and vacancies in the sanctioned strength, there were in the last year

4,681 men and officers, of whom 3,018, *i.e.* 64·47 per cent. were able to read and write. The percentage in the two preceding years was 54·79 and 63·08 respectively. The number of those who can read and write is steadily increasing in the Force.

There were 22 Judicial and 1,170 Departmental punishments during the year, against 22 Judicial and 1,941 Departmental punishments of the preceding year. The decrease in the Departmental punishments indicates corresponding improvement in the discipline and efficiency of the Force. On the other hand, 81 officers and men were given money rewards against 185 of the previous year.

The expenditure incurred on the Police during the last year is shown below :—

	1905-1906.*	1904-1905.
	Rs.	Rs.
Pay and allowance	6,21,949	5,68,341
Dress, arms and accoutrements.	32,811	32,377
Miscellaneous charges	34,623	35,078
Total...	6,89,383	6,35,796

The increase under the head "Pay and allowance" is due to the pay of the Khalsa men, which amounts to about Rs. 55,000, and was formerly charged to the Military Department. It is now ordered to be paid from the Police Department.

(b)—REFORMS.

The following are the principal reforms introduced during the year under report :—

- (1) As recommended by the Indian Police Commission, arrangements have been made to give Constables and Hawildars Batta at the rate of two annas per diem while travelling on duty out of their Inspector's Circle.
- (2) The five Faujdars in the City are granted a horse allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.
- (3) A Reading Room and Library has been opened in the Baroda District Head Quarters.
- (4) Arrangements have been made to have Police sports every year. Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 for giving prizes to those who do excellent work.
- (5) Scales of pay for, and the proportion of, educated persons to be admitted in the Force have been fixed. Orders have been obtained to admit a certain proportion of educated persons in the Force, and the initial salary to be given them fixed.
- (6) To supply the long-felt want of Police buildings, Government has been pleased to give an annual grant of Rs. 75,000 for eight years, commencing from 1906-1907.

- (7) The Finger Impression System has been developed and further extended. Baroda is now a recognised Finger Print Bureau, and exchanges slips with other Bureaus all over India.
- (8) The system of direct correspondence in matters of hue and cry between the Police of Baroda and that of the Bombay Presidency has been extended. This secures prompt and cordial co-operation, and does away with the old and dilatory method, in which useful time was lost in passing communications through various officers.
- (9) Stretchers and other articles for ambulance work have been purchased, and the study of this useful work made compulsory in the City of Baroda.
- (10) The old art of tracing offenders by their foot-prints has been revived. Printed boards giving full instructions for doing this useful work have been prepared and hung up in every Police Station.

(c)—STATISTICS.

Offences against person and property.—The number of cases reported during the year was 4,256 against 4,263 last year.

The subjoined table furnishes particulars with regard to offences against persons and property in the four Districts of the State for the

last year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Offences.	Baroda.		Kadi.		Nasari.		Amreli.		Total.	
	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Murder	10	21	10	10	2	4	2	3	24	38
Culpable homicide ..	14	9	12	21	8	2	1	2	35	34
Grievous hurt	58	37	43	53	11	22	20	11	137	123
Rape	5	5	6	5	1	3	3	2	15	15
Theft	466	474	561	643	132	116	169	116	1,323	1,349
Theft with house-breaking.	302	381	179	218	52	35	61	66	594	700
Robbery	41	45	47	57	8	4	6	7	102	113
Dacoity	5	5	11	8	..	..	..	..	16	13
Receiving stolen property.	12	16	14	10	1	3	10	6	37	35
Criminal breach of trust.	48	42	26	28	14	9	16	6	104	85
Mischief	101	70	7	19	..	..	4	6	112	95
Miscellaneous	146	172	650	443	97	94	65	47	968	756
Total ..	1,208	1,277	1,571	1,515	326	292	357	272	3,462	3,356

Offences against person.—There has been a decrease in murder during the year under report as compared with the previous year, and an increase in culpable homicide and grievous hurt. The difference does not call for any explanation. Taking the figures for murder, culpable homicide and grievous hurt together, there were less than two hundred cases in a State with considerably over two thousand villages.

Offences against property.—There has been a slight increase in dacoity, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, and mischief by fire, but there has been a decrease in theft, theft with house-breaking, and robbery. There were 16 cases of dacoity against 13 in the previous year. Taking the figures for theft, robbery and dacoity together, there was less than one case for each village in a twelve month.

The table given below furnishes particulars of other miscellaneous offences :—

Offences.	Baroda.		Kadi.		Naosari.		Amreli.		Total.	
	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Rioting	26	16	57	34	3	5	7	3	93	58
Offences against coin- age.	2	3	2	10	..	1	5	3	9	17
Offences against marriage.	47	29	8	16	..	3	18	12	68	60
Offences against jus- tice.	14	18	9	3	3	3	21	5	47	29
Miscellaneous	197	323	280	292	96	107	4	21	577	743
Total ..	286	389	356	355	102	119	50	44	794	907

The increase under rioting is not real but apparent. Owing to the tendency of the people to give a serious and cognizable form to their complaints, mere assault cases are complained of as riot cases. Upon investigation, most of these were found to be non-cognizable, and have been struck off.

The increase in offences against justice is due to greater number of absconding offenders arrested during the year.

The proportion of crime to the Police employed on prevention and detection of crime in the State was 1·5 cognizable offences to each policeman. The proportion of crime to population was one offence to every group of 458 men.

Disposal of cases.—In addition to 4,256 cases reported during the year, 425 cases of previous years were pending. Out of this total, 399 were withdrawn, and 1,203 ordered by Magistrates to be struck off as false. The number of cases left for Police enquiry was therefore 3,079. Of these 2,491 or 80·9

per cent. were committed to Magistrates, 389 or 12·63 were pending enquiry, and 199 or 6·46 were given up as such as could not be detected.

The subjoined table shows the disposal of the cases which the Police dealt with during the year 1905-06 and 1904-05 :—

Cases.

Year.	Resulted in acquittal.	Withdrawn.	Resulted in conviction.	Remained pending at the end of the year.	Total number of cases sent to Magistrates for trial.	Percentage of convictions to cases sent to Magistrates, excluding cases withdrawn and pending.
1905-06	713	120	1,439	219	2,491	66·87
1904-05	631	113	1,532	296	2,572	70·83

The number of persons arrested during the year with those left under Police enquiry from last year was 5,634, of whom 4,379 were sent up for trial.

Details about disposal of persons committed for trial for the years 1905-06 and 1904-05 are given below :—

Year.	Released in cases withdrawn.	Died after commencement of trial.	Escaped.	Pending trial at the end of the year.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of those convicted after deducting the figures in columns 2, 3, 4 & 5.
1905-06	219	1	2	473	1,974	1,710	53·58
1904-05	278	10	....	501	2,086	1,413	59·62

The following table furnishes details with regard to property for the years 1905-06 and 1904-05 :—

Year.	Cases in which property was alleged to have been stolen which the police had to deal with.	Alleged value of the stolen property.	Cases in which property was recovered.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which it was stolen.
1905-06	1,332	Rs. 1,35,722	922	Rs. 65,089	47·96	69·22
1904-05	1,526	1,56,580	1,018	99,767	63·72	66·71

The general results of police administration during the last two years are summed up in the following table :—

Year.	Percentage of conviction to cases decided by Magistrates.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons committed.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.
1905-06	66·87	53·58	47·96
1904-05	70·83	59·62	63·72

This indicates a fall in all the percentages, and a marked one in that of property. This is alleged to be due to the vigorous enforcement of the rule, to which attention was drawn in last year's Report, that all cases reported should be registered, whether hopeless or otherwise.

The Police Commissioner has given Officers to understand that the merit of their work would be judged, not by percentages, but from the actual good work they do in particular cases. A greater accuracy in reporting cases is expected from year to year.

XV.—JAILS.

(a)—DISTRICT AND SUBORDINATE JAILS.

During the year under report, Mr. Govindbhai , Hathibhai Desai, B.A.,LL. B., continued to be in charge of the Department.

Besides the Central Jail at Baroda, there were four District Jails, *viz.*, one at Kadi, one at Naosari, one at Amreli, and one at Dwarka.

There was one subordinate Jail at Mehsana.

The number of lock-ups rose from 39 to 41. This is due to the opening of new lock-ups in the Jungle Mahals.

The Central Jail at Baroda is in charge of an independent Medical Officer, while the District Jails at Kadi, Naosari and Amreli are under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeons of those places. The District Jail at Dwarka is under the control of the Vahivatdar of that place as there is no Civil Surgeon there. The subordinate Jail at Mehsana is still under the control of the Vahivatdar of that place. All the lock-ups are under the control of the local Vahivatdars and Mahalkaris.

The total number of persons, received in all the Jails during the year under report, was 4,094 against 5,219 in the preceding year.

In former years prisoners, who were transferred from one Jail to another, were counted as new admissions in both the Jails, and thus they were counted as new admissions more than once. With a view to ascertain the real number of admissions a circular was issued not to count such prisoners as new admissions in those Jails which received them

by transfer only. This accounts for the large decrease of 1,125 in the number of admissions as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

The total daily average in all the Jails was 873 against 915 in the preceding year.

Of the total number of convicts admitted in Jails 88·78 per cent. were Hindoos, 10·74 per cent. were Mahomedans and 48 per cent. were of other religions. The ages between 16 and 40 contributed the largest number of criminals, as in the preceding year. 10·74 per cent. of the convicts knew how to read and write. Agriculturists and labourers and private servants formed the largest portion of the Jail population. The offences which led to the greatest number of convictions were thefts and thefts with house-breaking. Most of the sentences were for periods ranging between a month and six months.

The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 74,952 against Rs. 67,165 in the preceding year. The increase is partly due to the very high prices of food-stuffs which prevailed throughout the year, and the revision of pay, extra light, and other reforms introduced during the year.

The total earnings from convict labour in all the Jails was Rs. 23,240 against Rs. 24,554 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the decrease in the daily average number of convicts. The average annual cost per prisoner came to Rs. 86 against Rs. 73 last year. The increase in the cost has been explained above.

(b)—REFORMS.

The following are the principal reforms introduced during the year under report.

- (1) The amount of clothing grant per prisoner has been revised and raised from Rs. 2-7-6 to Rs. 3-2-0. The number of clothing articles to be supplied to each Jail annually has also been fixed.
 - (2) The lighting of the Central Jail has been improved by replacing old lanterns by powerful Washington lamps.
 - (3) The mark system has been extended to Okhamandal Jail.
 - (4) Telephonic connection has been established between the Central Jail and the Police and Military Headquarters, so as to secure prompt communication in case of an outbreak or other disturbance.
 - (5) Convicts who escape or try to escape are considered permanently disqualified from obtaining the benefit of the mark system.
 - (6) Warders are supplied with whistles and light cap, instead of heavy turbans during the rains.
 - (7) Factory work outside Wards has been discontinued, and is now done entirely within closed Wards.
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XVI.—FAMINE RELIEF.

(a)—PRELIMINARY.

During the year under report, there was, generally, sufficient rain in the three Districts of Baroda, Kadi and Naosari, but in the Amreli District it was insufficient. In five Talukas of that District there was a deficiency of over 50 per cent. as compared with the average of the seven years preceding this abnormal cycle of scanty rainfall. The shortage in Okhamandal exceeded 90 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of rain in the several Talukas of that District :—

	Name of Taluka.	Total Average Rainfall.		
		1903-1904.	1904-1905.	Average of 7 years 1892-1899
1	Amreli.....	4·65	9·17	23·29
2	Dhari	4·66	10·50	22·95
3	Damnagar	5·42	13·36	22·21
4	Kodinar	17·59	11·5	23·26
5	Okhamandal	2·49½	2·35	22·4

The scarcity of drinking water became more acute in the District than in the previous year, and the failure of fodder brought up the question of the preservation of cattle for consideration. Throughout the District the prices of food-grains steadily rose.

With the entire failure of fodder in Okhamandal, the total destruction of its food-crops, and the receding of the water-level in wells, the critical condition of that Taluka specially claimed the

serious attention of the Administration. The Conservator of Forests was instructed to cut grass from the Kodinar jungles and transport it to Dwarka, as he had successfully done in the previous year. It was also decided to transport the cattle of the Wagher population from Okhamandal to the other forests in the State.

About 2,800 Waghers,—men, women and children—emigrated from Okhamandal with 1,700 head of cattle; but no public work of any usefulness could be found on which they could be employed outside Okhamandal. It was finally decided, therefore, that one Wagher should be allowed to remain with 10 heads of cattle, and the rest were re-conveyed to Okhamandal. Tagavi loans for this return journey were sanctioned, and upwards of 2,400 Waghers returned in this way to Okhamandal before December 1905.

A regular programme of relief measures was prepared and sanctioned by the Government. As the distress was confined to the Amreli District, and was limited mostly to the Talukas of Amreli and Okhamandal, the scheme of relief was less elaborate than in the previous year.

(b)—SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS OF
LAND-REVENUE.

An early publication of the Government intentions in the matter of the collection of land-revenue acts as a moral tonic to the people, and the relief so given is of the utmost importance. By the end of December it was announced that the entire land-revenue was suspended for the year in

the Talukas of Okhamandal and Beyt. A remission of the entire land-revenue for the year was granted in about 11 villages of Amreli, Kodinar and Shiyanagar, where the outturn of crops was below four annas. In another group of eight villages in Kodinar and Shiyanagar, where the failure of crops exceeded eight annas, a fourth of the land-revenue was ordered to be remitted, and an equal amount to be suspended, and only the balance of eight annas was ordered to be realized. In a third group of forty villages in Amreli, Dhari, Khambha and Kodinar, which were more or less affected with distress, a four annas collection was ordered to be suspended, and the balance of twelve annas was put down as the Government demand for the year. No differentiation was made between the rich and the poor, in the above orders of collection.

These timely concessions were much appreciated, and the amount which was actually claimed for the year was mostly paid up by the people. Against the total land-revenue demand for the district of Rs. 10,35,338, the amount entirely remitted was Rs. 53,063. This figure does not include the amount to be remitted in Okhamandal; that question is being separately considered. After the above remission, the actual demand was Rs. 9,82,275, out of which Rs. 7,88,240 or about 80 per cent. were realized, only 20 per cent. remaining in arrears, including even the amount ordered to be suspended. Coercive measures had to be resorted to only in very few cases.

(c)—TAGAVI ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

Tagavi advances for the sinking of irrigational wells form an important item of relief. Large sums were sanctioned for wells in the several Talukas of the District. Rs. 36,335 were actually advanced for about 218 wells ; of these, 187 were new pacca wells, 7 temporary or kaccha wells, and 27 were repair works. If one well is taken to employ seven persons on an average per day during construction, it would appear that about 1,526 units received daily relief on these works. And being in the form of loan, these advances have none of the demoralizing effects of any gratuitous system of relief.

In Okhamandal there is Vadi cultivation—irrigated gardens. Rs. 10,755 were advanced to the Waghers and other cultivators of Okha for such Vadi cultivation.

Tagavi for seeds of food-grains for the raising of *rabi* and irrigated crops formed the next important item of the whole scheme of agricultural loans. About Rs. 25,066 were borrowed by the people for seed, and Rs. 9,000 for Motes, ropes and other gear.

Permission was also granted for cultivation in waste lands, wherever there was any water at command, and all fines for unauthorized cultivation were for a time suspended.

(d)—SUPPLY OF FODDER.

It was declared and early notified by the Government that all wet rates would be remitted on account of the drought, and that the assessment of

such lands as were covered with fodder crops, would also be foregone for the year. This encouraged the cultivators to grow lucerne and other varieties of fodder for their cattle. A sum of Rs. 14,000 was allotted as Tagavi for the purchase of grass, and the people availed themselves of these loans.

The Kodinar and Dhari forests were thrown open for free grazing in the early part of the year, and about 2,230 cattle were reported to have made use of these free grazing facilities. The Conservator of Forests exported 4,87,500 pounds of grass to Okhamandal. About 1,94,164 pounds was also cut and stocked in Dhari to provide for any future contingency. The seasonable and welcome showers in February 1906, which measured about 3 inches in Okhamandal, removed all anxiety on this account, and obviated the necessity for further export.

These grass operations were successful in preserving many of the agricultural cattle. The loss of such cattle was therefore by no means abnormal or heavy; and only Rs. 7,792 were availed of by the people as a loan for the purchase of bullocks.

(e)—RELIEF WORKS.

Of the works included in the programme the items worth special mention were the Ankadia Irrigation Tank in Amreli, the Bhimgaja and Gomti Irrigation Tanks, and the Gomti Reclamation Bund in Okhamandal. Of these, the Bhimgaja and Ankadia Tanks had been commenced during the preceding year, and were continued during the year under review. Satisfactory progress was

made with regard to both these Irrigation works, and the closing of the Famine Relief operations saw them brought to a successful termination. It remains only to construct canals for the distribution of water stored in these tanks, and these are expected to be completed in the present dry season.

The Gomti Irrigation Tank is also a hopeful project, and is intended to impound the flood waters of the Gomti river, a little north-east of Dwarka. And it is calculated that the tank, besides serving as a minor irrigation work, will also supply the town of Dwarka with drinking water.

A sum of Rs. 8,000 was spent on the Gomti Reclamation Bund with the object of bringing land under cultivation. But the scheme is a mistake; the bunding of the river so near its mouth may have the effect of choking up the mouth and spoiling the Dwarka harbour. It is proposed, now, to construct a culvert in the bund for the ingress and egress of tidal water.

Other works undertaken in Okhamandal consisted of annual repairs to important roads included in the ordinary budget of the Public Works Department. The important roads taken up in the other Talukas of the District were the Dhari Chalala and Damnagar Dhasa Roads.

During the latter part of the year, the earthworks of the Amreli Railway was taken up. The work has been pushed on with rapidity, and when completed it will place Dhari, Chalala and Amreli

within easy distance of the main line and thus add to their economic potentialities.

The total number of units relieved during the year were about one and a quarter million on all the public works. The number reached its climax in the month of April, when 1,17,892 souls were relieved on seven works in progress at the time. Of these five were situated in Okha, one in Amreli, and one in Dhari. Of these again 1,11,954 represented actual workers, and 5,938 were dependants. These figures give a daily average of 3,732 workers and 198 dependants. The number of dependants relieved on the works was largest in the month of October, when 344 destitute people were in daily receipt of gratuitous relief on the works. With better organisation and supervision the numbers gradually declined till it reached the normal level.

To classify the relief earners, it appears that one-third of the whole number of units were Waghers ; about a fourth of the whole were Dheds and Bhangis, and the rest were mostly Kolis and Kumbhars.

(f)—GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

A provision for gratuitous relief generally supplements every other item of relief in a Famine programme. The prevailing distress was however not very acute, and only Rs. 3,057 were spent on this form of relief during the year under review. The agency employed for the purpose was only the village dole, or the distribution of uncooked food to the destitute and the discrepit in the villages

through the village servants. The daily average of the recipients of such relief was largest in Okhamandal, but there it did not exceed 247 persons per day.

The programme also included provisions for maintenance loans for special classes of artisans, Garasias, and other respectable poor who would be prevented by sentiment from availing themselves of the charitable doles. Out of the amount sanctioned, only Rs. 753 were availed of by such persons for subsistence.

(g)—EFFECTS OF FAMINE.

Prices of Food-grains.—In the Amreli District the prices of food-grains rose steadily as the scarcity became more pronounced. Bajri could not be had for less than a rupee and 10 annas per maund throughout the District for the greater part of the year. Juari, which is the staple food of the poor, rose as high as one rupee and a half in Amreli and Damnagar Talukas.

Public Health.—The distress was confined, as stated before, to the Amreli District. The state of public health remained satisfactory and the rate of mortality was steady. The total number of deaths from all causes was about 3,578, while the corresponding figures for the two previous years 1903-04 and 1904-05 were 7,940 and 3,686, respectively.

Cattle Mortality.—It is also gratifying to note that the mortality among cattle was by no means heavy. The District commenced with 78,459 cattle; there was an addition of 18,112 during the

year, which brought the total to 96,571. Of these only 3,512 died. Only Okhamandal and Beyt returned a high percentage of cattle deaths, on account of the acute scarcity of fodder felt there. But timely measures were taken to obtain grass from the Gir forests, as stated above.

Crimes.—The return of crimes for the year shews nothing abnormal. The total number of offences reported in the District was 219 against 208 of the preceding year.

(h)—EXPENDITURE.

In the previous year, when three Districts were seriously affected, the total expenditure was Rs. 9,89,087, as stated in the previous Report. During the year under review the expenditure on Amreli District alone was Rs. 5,91,111. The following table shews the details of the expenditure, compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

No.	Head of Expenditure.	Amount spent in	
		1904-05.	1905-06.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Gratuitous Relief	5,850	3,057
2	Tagavi, including loans for wells	6,66,531	2,46,835
3	Relief for Cattle	52	1,540
4	Grain compensation	558	....
5	Public Works	2,01,793	1,65,228
6	Supervision charges	35,850	37,055
7	Miscellaneous	79,053	1,37,396
	Total....	9,89,087	5,91,111

Of the above figures, the sixth and seventh items call for some remarks. Under the miscellaneous head is included a large amount, sanctioned out of the preceding year's programme, for drinking water wells. These works, being incomplete at the commencement of the year under report had to be continued and completed, and the expenditure incurred on them was consequently debited to the account of the year under report.

Under the supervision charges is included a large amount of Rs. 10,846 spent on temporary establishments on relief works.

The total expenditure on public works being Rs. 1,65,228 and the aggregate number of unit, relieved being 12,44,126, the average amount spent per unit relieved comes to a little over two annas per head during the period.

Taking the two years' figures together, the famine operations of these two years have cost the State nearly 16 lacs of rupees. Out of this sum, however, more than 9 lacs represent Tagavi advances for the sinking of wells and other purposes, and will be recovered by instalments. The nett expenditure of the State, therefore, for the relief of this two years' famine has been less than seven lacs. Relief to the cultivators has been given to a larger extent by the remission of nearly thirty lacs of the revenue demand, current and arrears, ordered during these two years.

The Famine Commissioner brings to notice the hearty co-operation and sympathy which animated all Departments of the State in helping

the famine relief operations. Both the Revenue and Public Works Departments worked with commendable zeal, and cordially helped the Famine Commissioner in all the measures undertaken for the relief of distress.

The measures, both in 1904-05 and in 1905-06, have been completely successful. There was no epidemic disease in our famine camps, no increase in the death-rates of the years, and no loss of life from famine. A large share of the credit of these successful operations is due to the foresight, the thoughtful care, and the untiring industry of the Famine Commissioner, Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta. During the most trying months in both the years, Mr. Manubhai Metha made prolonged tours through the affected Talukas, regulating and controlling the famine operations on the spot. It is mainly due to his constant and careful supervision that the operations have been efficient, economical, and successful.

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